



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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FBI/SAFR-91-229

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Burundi

Government Statement on 'Terrorist' Attacks

EA2611210991 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Excerpts] The government has just issued a statement on the events, which we read to you now:

The tribal-terrorist group that attacked Burundi during the night of 23 and 24 November continued its attacks this morning against the security forces and against certain strategic targets in Bujumbura and in two northern provinces, Kayanza and Cibitoke.

These confrontations have so far caused at least 50 deaths among the assailants and about 10 among the government forces. The authorities are in proper control of the situation, with the Army and the Police using small-arms fire to suppress the last pockets of resistance and the population organized into solidarity defense groups. [passage omitted]

On 25 November, the national authorities urged the population not to go to work in order to facilitate control operations. Throughout that whole day, numerous attacks were made by the terrorists against the Armed Forces Staff Headquarters, military camps, the Presidency, and the national radio and television station. The terrorists used small arms, moving in small groups using ordinary vehicles, notably taxis and mini-buses. Against all these attacks, the security forces retaliated with small arms.

On the night of 25 to 26 November, the terrorists attacked the Gihanga Brigade and the Muzinda military camp in Bubanza Province.

Today, 26 November, the terrorists took civilian hostages, including women and children in Ngagara, a part of Bujumbura. Sporadic shooting continues to be heard here and there in the city. The situation is returning gradually to normal and the public is engaging in its usual activities.

After three days of troubles caused by these terrorists, the provisional toll is as follows:

Bujumbura Province—number killed: 50 terrorists; nine members of the security forces; four civilians, of whom two are students of the secondary school for administrative techniques, a child, and a night watchman. The number of wounded remains to be determined. Arrests: 111 terrorists have been made prisoners.

Cibitoke Province—Mabayi Commune: 10 deaths and 37 seriously wounded among the assailants, two deaths and one wounded among the security forces; Rugombo Commune: three deaths and two wounded among the Rwandan refugees and 60 cows stolen; Murwi Commune: 29 civilians killed; Buganda Commune: three families massacred with machetes.

Bubanza Province—terrorists: four killed; security forces: two killed and two wounded. The result of the attack against the Muzinda camp is not yet known.

The number of attacks and the means utilized by the terrorists indicate that those supporting the tribal terrorist group aim to undermine the foundations of national unity by provoking an ethnic war, thus jeopardizing the process of national reconciliation and of democratization initiated by the Third Republic Government.

In spite of the losses suffered and the damage caused to the Burundian people by these deadly attacks, the objectives of the terrorists have been foiled. The extermination of the Tutsi ethnic group, which is the major objective of this terrorist movement, has not and will not take place. [passage omitted]

Opposition Claims Army 'Provocation'

LD2611230991 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] The return to calm in Burundi appears to have consolidated itself after the violent incidents these last few days, even though some sporadic gunfire was heard today in the capital. Let me remind you that the clashes brought the army into conflict with factions of the Paliputhu and tonight we have a report from Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin Boisbouvier recording] In Bujumbura, according to authorities, the clashes resulted in 63 dead, of which 50 were incurred by the attackers, nine by the military, and four were civilians. One hundred and eleven attackers were reportedly arrested. Outside the capital, again according to authorities, the clashes resulted in many casualties; seven in the Bubanza Province which is 60 kilometers from the capital, and about 50 in the northeastern province of Cibitoke, 29 in Murwi, 12 in (?Mbayi), at least 10 in Buganda, and three in Rugombo. Apparently, many Hutu inhabitants of Cibitoke Province and Kirundo Province reportedly fled from the clashes as 1300 people have reportedly moved toward Rwanda since 24 November. Some Hutu refugees are even claiming that they have had to flee before massacres carried out by the army. [end recording]

We will now listen to Burundi President Pierre Buyoya. He returned to the country today after an official visit to France for the last Francophone summit. Pierre Buyoya spoke as soon as he arrived on the events of last weekend:

[Begin Buyoya recording] [Passage indistinct] They want to prevent us from continuing (?down the road) of democratization. Apparently they are afraid of (?going in for politics). What I can say is that in spite of everything that has happened, we are going to continue that policy. [end recording]

So we have just heard from the Burundian president, Christophe Boisbouvier, is it known this evening who started the clashes of these past few days?

[Begin Boisbouvier recording] According to authorities, the clashes were started simultaneously on Saturday evening in Bujumbura and upcountry by members of the armed branch of the Paliputu party. The goal of the attackers, who were driving four-wheel drive vehicles or motorbikes, was police stations and military camps. But according to several opposition circles, that is not true. There was no attack. The Paliputu party says in a pamphlet that has just been circulated in Bujumbura this evening that it does not have an armed branch and that it is not responsible for the attacks, and the Movement for Peace and Democracy is raising questions about these attackers that no one has really seen, asserting that the army is taking advantage to repress opponents by force and to shut them up in camps. As you see, the two versions are completely contradictory: the ambassador of France in Bujumbura is inclined to the first version. A provocation by the army? No, I don't think so, it would be too much, he said. [end recording]

Bujumbura Reported 'Calm' 26 Nov

EA2611202591 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] The outskirts of Bujumbura and the northern part of the country have since Saturday [23 November] been subject to fighting [words indistinct]. Despite some sporadic shootings here and there, Bujumbura, the capital city, is calm this morning.

According to BURUNDI PRESS AGENCY correspondents in different provinces of the country, the populations are handling [word indistinct] with their daily activities. The populations, which were informed of what happened in the capital city and in the northern part of the country, were, however, called on to remain vigilant and to help ensure their own security.

Zaire

New Prime Minister Begins Consultations

LD2611181391 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1230 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Prime Minister Jean Nguza Karl-I-Bond, who was nominated prime minister yesterday, began his meetings to form a government without delay early this morning. These meetings took place in the Marble Palace and followed the timetable supplied by the prime minister's office, which I will now read to you:

0900 to 1000: five political parties;
1100: the PDC [Congolese Democratic Party];
1200: the UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress];
1400: ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises];

1500: the Civil Society;
and finally at 1600 the United Democratic Forces.

Sacred Union Demands Removal

LD2611223891 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1900 GMT 26 Nov 91

[News conference given by Sacred Union Acting President Joseph Iléo Songor Amba at his residence in Kinshasa on 26 November; first paragraph is announcer's introduction—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] After consultation with his peers in the opposition, the acting president of the Sacred Union, Mr. Joseph Iléo Songor Amba, held a news conference at his residence this afternoon. During this address, President Iléo said that by appointing Mr. Jean Nguza Karl-I-Bond, President Mobutu has violated the clauses of the Marble Palace agreement with regard to the government, the sovereign national conference, and easing political tension, of which Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko were the guarantors. This is Mr. Iléo's news conference, recorded by (Kinanga Mosache):

[Iléo] The same information had already been conveyed to the acting president of the Sacred Union in the early morning. As for the sovereign national conference, the undertaking made by the parties aimed at relaunching the work of the sovereign national conference, doing away with the causes for the deadlock in the sovereign national conference by means of consultation, and not creating any obstacle to the smooth progress of this work—this reminder having been given, the Sacred Union observes with indignation that the message of the president of the Republic violates both the spirit and the letter of the Marble Palace agreements—in other words: 1) the means of appointing the prime minister; 2) the commitment to relaunch the work of the sovereign national conference by eradicating all of the causes of the deadlock; this conference is from now on regarded by the prime minister to be a constitutional conference.

In accordance with the Marble Palace agreement, in the view of the Sacred Union, the prime minister should either be appointed by the Sacred Union or appointed with its formal agreement, which in any case implies the pressing need for the president of the Republic to consult the Sacred Union and obtain its agreement. However, the Sacred Union was surprised to learn by means of a communique of the United Democratic Front [FDU] that the choice of Mr. Nguza had been accepted from a list of two candidates, when the Sacred Union, a signatory to the Marble Palace agreement, neither approached nor was approached by the government on this matter. [passage omitted]

In acting in this fashion, the president of the Republic and the FDU are violating the commitment they made to ease the tension in the political situation. In view of this flagrant violation of the joint declaration, the Sacred Union of the Opposition calls on the mediators and the

witnesses to the Marble Palace agreement to note with it the violation by President Mobutu of the clauses of the declaration concerning the government, the sovereign national conference, the easing of political tension, and free access to the official media, which continues to be usurped by the government.

Second, the Sacred Union demands that the president of the Republic cancel the appointment of Mr. Jean Nguza Karl-I-Bond as prime minister, as the person concerned and his party are no longer members of the Sacred Union, and this dates back to well before the signing of the joint declaration.

Second [as heard], the Sacred Union rejects the unilateral turning of the session of the sovereign national conference into a simple exercise of drawing up a draft constitution, a draft electoral bill, and an election timetable, which amounts to a violation of the sovereign character of the sovereign national conference.

Fourth, the Sacred Union furthermore demands that the president of the Republic retract the decision which takes the path of turning the sovereign national conference into a constitutional conference, failing which the Sacred Union will be obliged to break off all contact with President Mobutu, to consider that he is the ultimate cause of the deadlock, and to demand his departure. [prolonged applause]

The Sacred Union calls on the Zairian people to maintain pressure until the successful conclusion of the struggle which has begun for change. Thank you. [applause]

PDSC Spokesman Assails Appointment

LD2611192591 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1700 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Zaire has a new prime minister. Yesterday in fact President Mobutu appointed by decree his former foreign minister, who in his time has also been prime minister. Nguza Karl-I-Bond was part of the Sacred Union; his party, the Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans [UFERI], was one of the three big parties heading the opposition cartel, but he and Etienne Tshisekedi no longer saw eye to eye, to the extent that the Sacred Union decided to expel Nguza Karl-I-Bond. [passage omitted]

Among those who have remained within the Sacred Union, who thus expelled Nguza Karl-I-Bond and UFERI from their ranks, there was a very strong reaction today. The Union for Democracy and Social Progress and the Democratic Christian Social Party [PDSC], the two main parties which now make up this Sacred Union, have issued a veritable ultimatum to President Mobutu for him to withdraw this nomination. I propose that we listen right away to the reaction of a PDSC spokesman in Brussels. (Albert Mbeki), who is thus speaking on behalf of his president, Joseph Iléo, replying to questions from Francoise Walmaek:

[Begin (Mbeki) recording] I believe that once again Mr. Mobutu is sufficiently displaying his anti-democratic character. Last Saturday he signed a mediation agreement in the presence of the mediators, and a few hours, a few days later, he completely changes his position, he disowns this agreement. We denounce this attitude, and under no circumstances will we recognize Mr. Nguza Karl-I-Bond as prime minister. I believe that there will be such popular pressure that he will be able to do nothing but retreat and furthermore, Madame, I will tell you something—since 24 April 1990 Mr. Mobutu has always taken decisions but he has had to go back on them under pressure, and he will retreat under pressure this time. [end recording]

Kinshasa Demonstrators Protest

LD2611221391 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Excerpts] In Zaire, President Mobutu's appointment yesterday of Nguza Karl-I-Bond to head the government has caused the opposition to split apart. The Sacred Union in fact issued an ultimatum to the president this afternoon to cancel the appointment of the man expelled from the main opposition alliance last week. During the afternoon, the supporters of Etienne Tshisekedi and outgoing Prime Minister Mungul Diaka organized protest demonstrations in Kinshasa, some of which were marked by violent incidents. In short, this evening we are witnessing a real split within the Zairian opposition. Jean-Karim Fall:

[Fall] There have been some sporadic demonstrations limited to certain districts, and an office of the Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans, Nguza Karl-I-Bond's party, has been ransacked.

The Zairian political story has just been enriched by a new episode. Unlike the previous ones, this time the roles are clearly defined and the masks have fallen off. The Sacred Union, the coalition of opposition parties, has been smashed to pieces and from this point on, to put it simply, there are the radicals, personified by Etienne Tshisekedi, prime minister for a fleeting moment, dismissed by the marshal and president; and Nguza Karl-I-Bond, the new prime minister, a moderate, who before the official divorce [before he and his party were expelled from the Sacred Union] had stepped back and no longer took part in the meetings of the Sacred Union.

In the impending trial of strength—because the radicals have issued an ultimatum to President Mobutu to cancel the appointment of Karl-I-Bond—Etienne Tshisekedi, who enjoys real popularity, has an advantage since he can count on the support of Joseph Iléo, the old charismatic leader of the Democratic Christian Social Party, a man greatly respected by the ordinary Zairian people. Iléo has in any case stepped out into the frontline to denounce what he calls a flagrant violation of the Marble Palace agreements signed thanks to Senegalese mediation, which today look very much like being a failure.

Jean-Karim Fall in Abidjan for RFI [Radio-France Internationale]. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] And then there is France's reaction. France hopes that the appointment of a new prime minister in Zaire will allow the resumption of dialogue between the parties.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Aspirations

LD2611174891 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Jean Nguza Karl-I-Bond "immediately after his nomination" by unidentified correspondent; location not given—recorded]

[Text] [Nguza] I am quite moved to be [word indistinct], because first of all I am aware of one thing, that is that we have just experienced difficult and dangerous times, and the task that I have just been assigned is a historic one. First of all, we must restore confidence, the people must make their peace with themselves, we must stop hating each other, the violence must end. We must establish tolerance for each other. We must be aware of this era of freedom, and that each of us must understand that what we aspire to is to change the political system and quality of life. Quality of life—that is, to give our compatriots something to eat. Therefore this government's task will, as a priority, be to feed our compatriots.

I know that we are having difficulties at the moment, that the economy is disaster-stricken, and that we are having problems of confidence where the outside world is concerned. I will use all the weight of the international credit that I have in order to meet all our international friends and partners, and if I have to travel, I will do so, in order to convince them personally, so that eventually they will resume cooperation with our country, so that, first of all, we can obtain urgent food and medical aid.

Ours cannot be a country existing perpetually on foreign aid. We cannot live like this, like beggars, because we have a wealthy country, but for this wealth to emerge, we must work; but we are not asking a hungry stomach to work. I know the population's feelings; they are feelings of despair. They do not know what to do. They are suffering. They are in wretched misery. If somebody can bring these people a little to eat, and lighten their suffering a little, they only have to talk to the politicians.

[Reporter] Could you leave the government's priorities aside for a moment. Can you say a little on what its make-up will be?

[Nguza] First of all, I would like to tell you that this government must be one of national reconciliation, so it should be a government made up of a large national union, and, as prime minister, I no longer belong to this country. I thank those who have confidence in me. Those who do not have confidence and who will criticize me, that is their democratic right and I thank them as well, because for me they will be like a warning light, to always

remind me that I must be careful. It must be a government of people who are politically responsible, including those who have some experience as well as younger people, because we must now also give our youth the chance to begin to learn how to take the reins of power. So the government will be divided between politicians with experience and the younger people, and all political tendencies, that is the opposition, all political groupings, the Forces Democratic Union, the Popular Revolutionary Movement, and even the Civil Society, and I will go even further; I will meet the president of the enterprises association and speak to him. If the businessmen think that in these circumstances they, too, can make a contribution, why not?

I am a liberal. A liberal is a man who allows private enterprise, be it individual or collective, to take place, and who refuses all state intervention. So there is no government body that can succeed if it does not base itself on the economic players.

[Reporter] One last question, prime minister. What are you going to do with the national conference in its latest form?

[Nguza] The national conference must continue. It is important because it is there at the people's request. Change must continue, because in fact, this government must not be seen as the end. This government is here to try to halt the political crisis, the economic crisis, the social crisis, but the Third Republic's institutions must be set up by the sovereign national conference, so it must continue. I understand that we have financial constraints, and we must take these into account, but we have lost too much time. This conference must now work without interruption to try to give the people the fundamental options that have resulted from the Third Republic. Because we want this change—I must insist—we want this change to take place in peace, and I will work for this peace using all means to try to ask our compatriots to cease all acts of violence.

Outgoing Prime Minister Assesses Accomplishments

LD2611190591 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Interview with outgoing Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka by correspondent Onkem Bwana in the prime minister's official residence; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Bwana] Although you have left the premiership, we see you smiling and relaxed. What does this hide? What do you feel? Frustration, resignation, or rebellion?

[Diaka] I have no reason to feel frustration, resignation, or even less rebellion. On the contrary. The work that my government accomplished in one month was, for the people and the head of state, totally satisfactory. This, in any case, is why the president of the Republic, in the name of the people, has just raised me to the rank of

minister of state, a job that, until now, has not been occupied by anybody [words indistinct] of power. I think that on the contrary, I should be happy, and in the name of the people I should give thanks to the head of state, who, speaking in the people's name, made this extremely important decision. So, there is no reason for me to resign myself, to be frustrated, and even less for me to rebel.

[Bwana] So do you feel that your crisis government attained the goals it set itself, in particular relaxing the political situation, halting the violence and the looting, and other intolerant behavior. Do you also have the impression or the feeling that you established the peace and the security of people and their property?

[Diaka] I do not think that I have any pretensions to say that in one month I could have attained all these objectives, but nonetheless I consider that when I was named prime minister I found the government and people in the streets. Nothing was moving forward. In one month I first of all set myself the duty of reestablishing the state's authority. Today, as I leave the premiership, nobody can claim that the power is in the streets. In addition to this, I believed that I must address myself and appeal to the people, to bring the violence, the intolerance, the looting, and the insecurity that existed, not only in the capital but throughout the Republic, to an end.

People accused me of encouraging tribalism. I considered that as leader of this town and country I could count on the people, and if I called on the people I would be listened to. As I leave the premiership I think that nobody, and I repeat nobody, could claim that he still

feels fear, that he is threatened, that he is looted, and so on. Today it is the opposite. Even the westerners, who claimed that with Mungul Diaka's arrival at the head of the government there would be turmoil, it was the opposite. Peace, security, even the tolerance began to scare them. They asked themselves the question [passage indistinct].

Nationals Expelled From Congo Returning

EA2611123691 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] Those expelled from Congo are now put at around 20,000. Yesterday alone 5,000 people were counted arriving from Congo. Dark clouds are in fact hovering over the skies of the two closest capitals in the world. There is a deterioration in relations between the two countries.

Since Wednesday, 20 November, tens of thousands of Zairians living in Congo have been subjected to expulsion measures by the Congolese authorities. Officially, Congo considers this matter as a general measure directed at all foreigners living on its territory, Zairians being the first to be affected because of their higher number compared to that of other nationals, and due to the proximity between Kinshasa and Brazzaville, which facilitates the operation.

The operation, however, is not at all being carried out in a normal way, because everything began suddenly without prior agreement with the Zairian Government. Again, this is happening with unbelievable brutality. Several injured and even death [as heard] by bullets have been registered. [Words indistinct] hospitalized sick.

Djibouti

Gouled Urges 'Immediate' Military Aid From France

PM2611112291 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 24 Nov 91 p 4

[Telephone interview with Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon by Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah; date, place not given]

[Text] [Khalifah] We asked President Hassan Gouled about the military situation in the North and opposition claims that its forces have occupied the town of Ong [as transliterated].

[Gouled] Ong is under the control of the government forces which have strongly defended it, killing 15 of the attackers and capturing 20. The government forces' losses were one dead and seven wounded.

[Khalifah] How many people attacked Ong?

[Gouled] The attackers totaled some 600.

[Khalifah] You have captured groups of attackers at various times. What are the results of their interrogation?

[Gouled] According to papers found in their possession, they are of Ethiopian nationality. They are Ethiopian Nasris [Nasriyin] who worked with Mengistu's army. When that regime collapsed they kept their weapons and are now using them against our country to fulfill the dream and the illusion of an Afari state that will take its territory from Djibouti, Eritrea, and Ethiopia.

[Khalifah] What evidence is there that they are not just members of the opposition, as claimed by France and some of your government's opponents?

[Gouled] The confessions are the evidence. We are willing to allow any party to see all the documents and papers that prove that they are foreigners. Why was there no fighting in Djibouti in the past years? Those so-called oppositionists abroad have been talking about political grievances for a long time.

[Khalifah] Are Issasi militias being trained to support the army in Djibouti?

[Gouled] We have declared a general mobilization in the country and we have instructed all Djiboutis to undergo military training in order to defend their country. Now 500 citizens, chosen under Defense Ministry supervision, are being trained. The defense minister is a Nasiri, and you could ask him if there is any discrimination or any tribal militia.

[Khalifah] What is the position of the Afar ministers in the government?

[Gouled] The deputy foreign minister is an Afar. It was he who invited the foreign ambassadors in Djibouti and acquainted them with the situation, and he confirmed to

them that the attack on the country was mounted by foreigners and that the claims of discrimination in the country were false.

[Khalifah] In view of the current situation, do you intend to introduce democratic reforms in the country?

[Gouled] Since last year, and as part of the preparations for next year's parliamentary elections, the party organs have been studying the possibility of reforming parliamentary participation and performance and also the electoral system. This happens in every parliamentary term. A senior party committee has been formed and has reviewed many proposals for major democratic reforms in the country. However, the undemocratic atmosphere created by those demanding democracy is delaying the committee's work and is making it difficult to contemplate reforms in these circumstances. Democratic reforms will nevertheless continue and will be implemented according to what has been decided.

[Khalifah] What is the truth about the attackers' armaments and their superiority to your army in numbers and equipment?

[Gouled] The Djibouti forces have remained at a symbolic level, with some 2,500 troops. This reflects the peaceful and conciliatory nature of the Djibouti regime. The agreement with France was supposed to cover all Djibouti's military requirements, but France's backtracking has now created difficulties for our forces. The attacking forces exceeded 2,000 men and they have lines of supply and advanced weapons.

[Khalifah] Do the attackers have a political and military leadership with whom you could negotiate if mediation is offered to stop the fighting?

[Gouled] We do not know of any political or military leadership of that group. Those who speak for it are just opportunists who espoused the issue and wanted to give it a local character. We emphasize, however, that the attackers were foreign, and we will prove it and provide the evidence. If those who claim that they are behind this war—by whom I mean the oppositionists—have anything to say or are calling for certain reforms, well, ours is a democratic regime that allows them to say whatever they want, without war or fighting.

Politicians at home who call for reforms and are opposed to the government have been exercising these rights unharmed for years, and they do not support aggression against their country.

[Khalifah] Do you sense any danger to your country as a result of the interaction of the problems in the Horn of Africa and the repercussions of the civil wars there?

[Gouled] It is certainly a serious matter when a foreign aggression is committed against the country. That must be confronted both locally and internationally. We are now endeavoring to contain that danger and to prevent its expansion. We see that, on the pretext of democracy

and pluralism, some French media are addressing that aggression narrow-mindedly. Whoever supports and advocated democracy does not support war and fighting in a state that opens its arms to opposing views and seeks to reach the highest levels of democracy through a gradual and pondered process that has nearly reached its final stages. We do not believe that foreign media pressures, political pressures, or military pressures are the right ways to achieve democracy and freedom in the country.

[Khalifah] Has France agreed to support you militarily and has it implement the military agreement that you reached with it?

[Gouled] A French delegation visited the country recently. I met with the delegation several times and we put to them all our views on the matter. The delegation returned home Wednesday and will report to President Mitterrand. France will then decide and determine its position on this conflict, which we regard most honestly as a foreign aggression that warrants immediate implementation of the military agreement with France.

Food, Fuel Shipped to Tadjoura To Stem Shortages

EA2611205091 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Following the attacks by armed groups from outside the country in the northern districts of the country, food shortages have been experienced in Tadjoura and other areas. To deal with the shortages, the first ship carrying up to 40 tonnes of food and fuel left Djibouti port this morning. Three other ships are being loaded at the port to deliver more food and fuel to the affected areas.

Kenya

Reportage on Ouko Murder Inquiry, Arrests

Ex-Minister, Others Said Arrested

AB2611130091 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT
26 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 26 (AFP)—A former Kenyan cabinet minister named as a suspect in the murder of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko was arrested Tuesday with other senior government figures, Kenyan television reported.

Meanwhile President Daniel arap Moi ordered the closure of a judicial inquiry into Ouko's murder which had been running for over a year in the western town of Kisumu.

Former industry minister Nicholas Biwott, who was sacked last week after being named as a prime suspect for Ouko's murder and accused of corruption during the inquiry, was arrested early Tuesday according to

"unconfirmed police sources," Kenya Television Network reported in its lunchtime bulletin.

Biwott's wife, contacted by telephone minutes after the broadcast, denied her husband's arrest, saying her daughter had gone to collect him and she believed that they were now "in a car somewhere in Nairobi."

The judicial inquiry also brought to light allegations of corruption against several other senior government figures including Vice-President George Saitoti.

Moi also called for further police investigations to seek evidence for a conviction in a presidential order published in a special issue of the Kenya Gazette on Tuesday.

The television said Hezekiah Oyugi, a former aide to Moi who was also named as a principal suspect by a British detective who headed an inquiry into Ouko's death, had also been arrested.

It said several other senior government officials had also been arrested, but it was impossible to confirm the reports immediately.

Detective-Superintendent John Troon, who headed a Scotland Yard team called in by Kenyan authorities, has testified to the inquiry that evidence indicated Ouko had been murdered because he was leading an inquiry into government corruption.

Riots erupted after Ouko's mutilated and partly burnt body was found 20 months ago in a field near his farm in western Kenya.

Moi instructed that further investigations be made to complete evidence already produced at the inquiry, including the testimony of Troon, who called for more inquiries because he said Kenyan authorities had ordered him to close the case before he had completed his investigations. Troon also testified that Kenyan police and officials had obstructed him.

Moi ordered Kenyan authorities to make inquiries "both as regards the murder of Dr. Robert John Ouko and as regards possible interference in the subsequent investigations led by Detective-Superintendent John Troon." Troon left Kenya last year after spending several months here investigating the murder. He returned to testify to the commission this month.

George Oraro, a lawyer representing Ouko's family at the judicial commission of inquiry in the western town of Kisumu, was also arrested Tuesday. Judge Evans Gicheru told the inquiry. Kisumu police, contacted by telephone from Nairobi, said they could not confirm or deny Oraro's arrest.

Gicheru, one of three judges on the commission, also expressed concern about "the recent rumour that there was a conspiracy to assassinate one of us as a means of terminating prematurely these proceedings." He

adjourned the commission indefinitely without reference to the president's order closing the inquiry.

Police Commissioner Confirms Arrests

*EA2611204791 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 26 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] Following President Daniel arap Moi's order that the commission investigating the death of the late foreign affairs minister, Dr. Robert Ouko, cease proceedings and that the police commissioner should investigate any interference into the investigation process by the Scotland Yard detectives, Police Commissioner Philip Kilonzo has confirmed the arrests of four people. Former Minister Nicholas Biwott was arrested at Silo Park House at the offices of his lawyers, Kapila and Advocates. Former internal security chief, Hezekiah Oyugi, has also been arrested. Others arrested are former Nakuru district commissioner, Jonah Anguka, and the Ouko family lawyer, George Oraro. The four had been mentioned by Scotland Yard detectives as prime suspects in Ouko's death. [passage omitted]

Unconfirmed reports also state that Julius Kobia, the former Nyanza PC [provincial commissioner] and Kisumu town MP, Joab Omino, were also arrested during the course of the day. [passage omitted]

Another arrest that has been reported to KTN is that of (Paul Ogoode), director of Premium Drums [Ltd.] that is said to belong to former Permanent Secretary Hezekiah Oyugi.

(Ogoode) was arrested at the office of George Oraro, a lawyer who was arrested in Kisumu today. Oraro was the Ouko family lawyer, but was recently reported to have been one of those who picked up the late Dr. Robert Ouko, on the fateful night the minister was killed. [passage omitted]

Moi Issues Statement on Inquiry

*EA2611145591 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT 26 Nov 91*

["Full Statement" by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on Ouko proceedings issued on 26 November; place not given—read by reporter]

[Text] On 16 February 1990, the nation learned with shock of the death of the then minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr. Robert John Ouko, whose body was discovered in an area some 2.8 km west of his Koru farm complex. I undertook and informed the public that anyone who may be associated with this horrible event will most certainly be brought to justice. The government was to leave no stone unturned until the crime was solved. In pursuance of this objective, the government requested new Scotland Yard to assist in the investigations.

On Wednesday, 21 February 1990, Detective Superintendent John Troon, accompanied by Detective

Inspector Graham Dennis, Detective Sergeant David Sanderson, all from the international and organized crime branch, new Scotland Yard, arrived in Kenya to assist the Kenyan authorities into the disappearance and death of Dr. Ouko. Troon and his team carried out the investigations and submitted an interim report dated 7 June 1990, and a final report dated 28 August 1990.

In further pursuance of my wish, desire, and determination, to have all issues pertaining to and connected with the disappearance and the subsequent death of the late Honorable Dr. Ouko, be fully ventilated [as heard] in public, I, on 2 October 1990, appointed a judicial commission of inquiry to inquire into the circumstances surrounding and leading to the disappearance and death of Dr. Robert Ouko.

This commission has continuously sat for over one year from 9 October 1990 to date, and I am glad that its proceedings have been made public and, therefore, the public are aware of how far the investigations had reached, and the results of these investigations. Detective Superintendent John Troon's report has now been adduced before the said commission, and members of the public are aware of the report and its conclusions.

Among its conclusions are that certain persons should be further questioned or investigated regarding their possible involvement in the murder of Dr. Robert Ouko. The report also disclosed that there was interference in the investigations carried [out] under Mr. Troon.

It is necessary that we enter into the next stage of inquiry and, therefore, further investigations should be commenced forthwith and without any further delay. I have, therefore, directed [that] the judicial commission of inquiry into the death of Dr. Robert Ouko, should cease the proceedings of the inquiry and compile its report on evidence so far adduced.

I have further directed the commissioner of police to commence immediately and proceed with due diligence and speed the further investigations into the death of Dr. Robert Ouko as recommended by the Troon report and otherwise with a view of finding sufficient evidence to convict any person or persons who were involved in the said murder. The commissioner of police is also to investigate the interferences into the investigation process as mentioned in the Troon report.

Signed: His Excellency Daniel Toroitich arap Moi

Commission's Telephones Said Bugged

*EA2611202091 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 26 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Proceedings of the Ouko inquiry had begun at 0935 this morning during the commission's 246th day. Earlier, Justice Johnson Gicheru said that the commissioners' rooms had been burgled into and listening devices installed on their telephone lines in August this year. [passage omitted]

Moi Urges Cabinet Members To Stop 'Double Dealing'

EA2611151391 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today told members of the Cabinet to stop double dealing and clear their stand. President Moi said such double-faced leaders should move to the camp to which they sincerely owe their allegiance instead of issuing contradicting statements which made their stand unclear. President Moi was addressing 255 ex-Mau Mau freedom fighters who paid him a courtesy call at state house, Nakuru.

President Moi praised the freedom fighters for their patriotism and sacrifice so that the country could be freed from colonial bondage. The president said he was happy that the same patriotism and nationalism which set them afire during the struggle for independence had stood the test of time and does not show any sign of waning. He criticized those betraying the cause of the freedom struggle, which was extremely expensive in terms of human life. The head of state said that freedom fighters deserved recognition and assistance, adding that they should be allowed time and public rallies to remind the people of the cost of freedom so that it can be protected. At the same time, the president called on Kenyans to be wary of impostors clamoring for undeserved glory as far as freedom struggle is concerned.

President Moi said it was a shame and a contentious act for a certain group of people to plot to distract the forthcoming Jamhuri Day celebrations by organizing an illegal meeting. The president noted that Kenyans fought to free themselves from the colonial yoke so that they could be left alone to decide and shape their own destiny.

President Moi assured Kenyans that he will continue to protect the constitution of the country and added that anyone who tries to break the law will be dealt with accordingly.

President Moi said that as the population continues to grow, there was even more need for the people to remain united in order to effectively tackle its resultant problems. The president said unity has to continue to be the pillar of the country's development and strength and urged kenyans to jealously guard it.

He said Kenya welcomed genuine friendship from other foreign countries, which must be characterized by mutual respect. President Moi reiterated that it was wrong for some countries to expect Kenya to be a junior partner in such relations.

The president reaffirmed that the government will continue to respect the democratic ideals based on the wishes of the majority. President Moi said that the people of Kenya will consider changes that suit them and will effect them on their free will so that the process is smooth. The president said that any changes that will revive tribalism will create bloodshed and destroy the

unity and tranquillity which the country had painstakingly attained since independence.

President Moi assured the ex-freedom fighters committee planning to rewrite the history of the Mau Mau freedom struggle that he will give them the necessary support. He said that it was important to rewrite the history so that an accurate account of the struggle is put to light. [passage omitted]

Creditors Seek Proof of 'Good Faith' in Reforms

AB2611205291 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Paris, Nov 26 (AFP)—Kenya's main creditors have given Nairobi six months to prove good faith in reforming the economy, democratising political life and fighting corruption, before deciding how much aid should be given.

A consultative group of creditors will have new talks in about six months to examine progress made in these sectors, to determine what further aid will be provided to Kenya, the creditors said Tuesday [26 November] after a two-day meeting at the World Bank European headquarters in Paris.

Kenya's delegation to the talks was headed by the vice president and finance minister, George Saitoti, who has recently come under pressure for alleged corruption. At a press conference here, Saitoti said Kenya needed about 600 million dollars in aid.

Representatives of Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, the United States and several regional and international organisations took part in the meeting.

The delegates expressed support for efforts to promote Kenya's economic development, but added that levels of aid depended on clear progress in the application of economic and social reforms, a communique said.

Financial aid granted to Kenya has been dropping over the past two years, from one billion dollars then to 600 million dollars now.

The Kenyan Government was strongly criticized by many creditor countries following a clampdown 10 days ago on demonstrators calling for multi-party democracy in Nairobi.

[Nairobi KTN Television in English at 1800 GMT on 26 November cited "AFP reports" that "international donor agencies, including the World Bank, have put on hold or pending economic aid to Kenya for six months until the necessary economic and social changes are put in place."]

De Klerk, Botha Reportedly Meet Renamo Leader

MB2611184291 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 26 Nov 91 p 11

[Unattributed article: "FW, Pik 'Held Talks With Renamo Leader in Kenya'"]

[Text] President de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha secretly met Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], in Kenya on June 8, according to knowledgeable sources.

The sources said the meeting was held in Nairobi during Mr de Klerk's visit to Kenya for talks with President Daniel arap Moi.

Issues related to Mozambique are said to have been discussed by Mr de Klerk and Mr Moi.

According to the sources, Mr de Klerk asked Mr Dhlakama whether allegations that Renamo was acquiring arms from South African syndicates were true, the Renamo leader denied that his organisation had any such contact with South Africa.

During the meeting Mr de Klerk is said to have urged Mr Dhlakama to speed up efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Mozambican conflict.

Other senior Renamo officials, including Raul Domingos, Renamo's spokesman for external affairs and a key player in the current Mozambican peace talks in Rome, were present at the meeting in Kenya, the sources said.

In addition to the reported meeting between Mr de Klerk and Mr Dhlakama, there is understood to have been at least one other instance of official South African contact with the rebels in recent years.

That took place in June 1990 in order to co-ordinate the release of the Muller family who had been taken hostage after running their yacht aground on the Mozambican coast. Sandy Muller was a personal friend of President de Klerk's wife.

In addition, officials of Eskom have had discussions with Renamo in connection with efforts to persuade the rebels to stop attacking the power line from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa and thus enable the hydro-electric scheme to become operative.

Before the meeting in Nairobi in June, the last known direct high-level South African contact with the rebels took place during the Pretoria Declaration talks in 1984, in which Pik Botha attempted to broker peace between Renamo and Frelimo.

SADF [South African Defence Force] links with the rebels, which included logistical support, continued for some time after the 1984 Nkomati Accord. Allegations that these contacts have persisted have continued despite SADF denials.

Efforts to obtain comment from Mr de Klerk's and Mr Botha's offices on the reported meeting with Mr Dhlakama were unsuccessful yesterday.

Minutes of 'Secret' ANC-Government Pact Leaked

MB2711143091 Johannesburg SABA in English
1355 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 27 SABA—The government and the ANC [African National Congress] have agreed on a timeframe to install an interim government with the ANC effectively dropping its demand for a constituent assembly, instead wanting the new administrative organ in place by February 1992.

This emerged on Wednesday at a press briefing held by the rival Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] where the minutes were released of a meeting between ANC Secretary for Foreign Affairs Thabo Mbeki and Frontline States ambassadors to the United Nations.

According to the minutes, which were leaked to the PAC by an ambassador in New York, the agenda was agreed upon during secret meetings between the government and the ANC.

Part of the minutes, headlined report of the Frontline States meeting held on November 20, 1991, New York, say: "The SA [South African] Government has agreed to amend the Referendum Act in order to make it non-racial and to give voting rights to all above 18 years.

"The parties (ANC and government) are eager to have things move fast, since the ANC has problems with its "constituent assembly" demand which would delay the process by up to a year.

"The ANC appealed for flexibility in negotiations even at the United Nations on South African resolutions. The ANC saw the interim government installed by February 1992."

Mr Mbeki is alleged to have also expressed concerns about the exact nature of an interim authority.

He is supposed to have said the ANC had considered a number of alternatives—either that the new administration should only deal with elections, security, media, finance and foreign affairs or the ANC should appoint capable people to the interim government who were not necessarily ANC members.

He pointed out that no decision had been reached.

The minutes also purportedly give an extended view of what Friday's preparatory meeting is supposed to achieve.

Saying Africa had lost the sanctions initiative since the meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, earlier this year, Mr Mbeki is quoted as saying the continent would have to lag behind in future developments.

Thus, Friday's preparatory meeting would adopt a declaration of intent.

"Legally, once the declaration of intent is accepted, apartheid will be dead."

Mr Mbeki is then alleged to have said it would be difficult to support or advocate sanctions after the acceptance of the declaration on Friday.

Turning to the all-party conference [APC] on December 20, the minutes quote the ANC official as saying the parties had agreed it would be convened by the chief justice and a minister each from the Dutch Reformed and Anglican Churches.

"Once convened, the conference will elect five chairmen, one each from the ANC, PAC, NP [National Party] and Inkatha, plus one from the minority parties. In addition ... the conference will elect three more chairmen from eminent South Africans of no political persuasion."

The agenda is as follows:

- The creation of a climate conducive for free political activities i.e., current violence, control of the state media;
- Constitutional principles such as the bill of rights, impartial judiciary, separation of powers (legislative and executive);
- A mechanism to draw up a new constitution;
- Setting up a national interim government;
- Reincorporation of the homelands;
- The role of the international community;
- Timeframe for the conference and interim government; and
- Any other business.

The minutes say the declaration of intent—to be adopted on Friday, November 29—will set up the legal basis for decisions taken at the APC.

"It will set up now decisions will be arrived at and how they will be incorporated into South African law. Provisions of the declaration will override present South African law wherever the two are at variance. The steering committee will set up committees to handle different issues before the main session on December 20," say the minutes.

At the press briefing, PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander alleged the organisation's United Nations representative, a Dr Pheko, was excluded from the briefing at the request of Mr Mbeki.

"This is remarkable in itself since our resolutions at the Patriotic Front commended us to act joint," [as received] said Mr Alexander.

He did not reveal how they received the minutes.

PAC Accuses ANC of 'Duplicity'

MB2711161191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1554 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 27 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress on Wednesday accused the African National

Congress of deceit and duplicity following an alleged agreement between the ANC and the government on an interim government.

PAC officials told a Johannesburg news conference that ANC Foreign Affairs Secretary Thabo Mbeki earlier this month told a private briefing of UN-based African ambassadors that his organisation and the government have agreed to an interim government.

The ANC wants that government to be installed by February this year [as received], according to the contents of the briefing, revealed to reporters by the PAC officials at the news conference.

No comment was immediately available from the ANC, and spokeswoman Gill Marcus said the matter had still to be discussed by the organisation before comment was issued.

Minutes of the briefing were apparently leaked to the PAC by an African ambassador at the UN.

At the request of the ANC, the PAC's representative to the UN, Dr Pheko Motsoko, was told not to attend the briefing, PAC Deputy President Dikgang Moseneke told reporters.

Reacting to the briefing, the PAC said in a statement: "The PAC's National Working Committee have with great regret concluded that the African National Congress is without question guilty of deceit and duplicity".

The organisation said the ANC, while purporting to be briefing them fully about their "secret meetings with the regime", failed to inform them that:

- The steering committee meeting on Friday would be asked to consider a declaration of intent nor that the impending all-party conference would be given legal legitimacy for its decisions which would be incorporated into South African law.
- The ANC had discussed the question of the Referendum Bill with the "regime".
- Most significantly, the ANC had never communicated with the PAC that it had problems with the constituent assembly, "the bedrock of our agreement to form a Patriotic Front".
- The PAC was never advised that the ANC was having discussions with the army and police forces, nor that it was "supporters of changes".

The movement further said it was astonished at the proposition contained in the minutes of the briefing that "legally, once the declaration of intent is accepted, apartheid will be dead".

The PAC accused the ANC of ditching the constituent assembly and the declaration of the Patriotic Front, offering the "regime" an escape from the constituent assembly by way of a Referendum Bill, abandoning sanctions on the basis of a spurious "declaration of intent that apartheid is dead".

The movement also accused the ANC of being prepared to rule the country in alliance with the National Party by decree for many years to come.

—The PAC, however, said it would attend Friday's all-party conference where its delegates would present their case.

Minister Denies PAC Charges

*MB2711164491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1624 GMT 27 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 27 SAPA—Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen rejected the claims made at the Pan Africanist Congress' news conference on Wednesday.

Dr Viljoen said it was clear that in the recent past disinformation about the negotiations between the government and the African National Congress had been made available to the press.

Neither the government nor the National Party had conducted any negotiations with the ANC about the substance of constitutional change, he said.

There was therefore no question of any agreements with the ANC concerning a so-called interim government or any other constitutional matter.

"Negotiations of the government with the ANC have so far centred on the negotiation process and security problems," said Dr Viljoen.

Chief Justice Named Multiparty Talks Chairman

*MB2511071491 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[Text] The Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has expressed approval of the appointment of the chief justice of South Africa as the chairman of the multiparty conference. A proposal that two clergymen should assist the chief justice was rejected at the Central Committee's meeting in Ulundi. Although no reason was given for the rejection, the president of the IFP, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said on his return at the weekend from a visit overseas that it was well known that the clergy in South Africa took sides in politics. The committee reaffirmed its confidence in Dr. Buthelezi's leadership.

Groups on All-Party Talks Preparatory Session

Transkei Accepts Invitation

*MB2211075091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] The military leader of the Transkei, Major General Bantu Holomisa, has said in a statement in Umtata that his government has accepted invitations by the

South African Government and the ANC [African National Congress] to attend the preparatory meeting.

He said Transkei would send three representatives to the meeting.

Ciskei To Attend

*MB2211171691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1633 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] Bisho Nov 22 SAPA—The Ciskei has accepted an invitation from South Africa to attend preparatory talks for the all-party conference, the homeland's military government said on Friday.

"The Ciskei government confirms that it has received a formal invitation from the South African Government to participate in a preparatory meeting of South African political parties on 29 November," the Council of State said in a statement.

"The Ciskei government has accepted the invitation," it said.

"We welcome this gesture and we are very optimistic about these talks," the statement said, adding "naturally Ciskei will proudly take up its rightful place in a negotiation process to bring about a new South Africa".

Reformed National Party Not To Attend

*MB2211201691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] The Reformed National Party [NP], one of the parties invited to next week Friday's [29 November] preparatory meeting of the multiparty conference, says it will not attend the meeting. The party says in a statement that it is not prepared to negotiate with terrorists and communists. The party says it regards the process of negotiation merely as a means to hand over power to an ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party] government.

Homelands To Send Delegations

*MB2511192791 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[Text] The governments of Bophuthatswana, KwaNdebele, KaNgwane, Lebowa and Ganzankulu announced that they will be sending delegations to the multiparty conference to be held on the 20 and 21 December. Spokesmen for the four governments say representatives will also be sent to the preparatory meeting to be held this weekend.

Venda Accepts Invitation

*MB2711102791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0916 GMT 27 Nov 91*

[Text] Thohoyandou Nov 27 SAPA—The Venda government would send a delegation to the preparatory talks

on the multi-party conference. The publicity secretary of the office of the chairman (national unity) in the Venda government said: "A delegation, as yet unnamed, will be sent to represent Venda at the all important preparatory talks on Friday for discussions on various arrangements for the all-party conference to be held in December."

Groups Decide on Attending Dec Multiparty Talks

Azapo Not To Attend Session

MB2211164991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1143 GMT 22 Nov 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Nov 22 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] will not attend multi-party talks scheduled for late December, saying these are designed to subvert the campaign for a constituent assembly.

Speaking at a media briefing in Durban on Friday, Azapo Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley reiterated the government had to indicate its intention to resign before the organisation would attend any meeting which would have to address mechanisms for setting up a constituent assembly.

The meeting would have to take place outside South Africa and should be overseen by a neutral mediator, said Mr Moodley.

"No meeting of any nature can adequately discuss the question of constitutional principles without there being fair and free, one-person-one-vote elections in a unitary state in order to put in place a constituent assembly—the only viable mechanism by which a new constitution can be drawn up."

Mr Moodley explained that the talks scheduled for next month were aimed at discussing constitutional principles and "you cannot discuss these except in a constituent assembly".

"The ANC [African National Congress], the De Klerk regime and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] are intent on derailing the progress towards achieving a constituent assembly," Mr Moodley charged.

"The composition of this APC [all-party congress]/MPC [multiparty conference] is heavily loaded in favour of the government and, therefore, such a meeting will be unproductive."

Mr Moodley added that Azapo had embarked on a campaign to establish a patriotic front [PF] of "true patriots", adding that the current front would not achieve the purposes originally intended.

"An analysis of events over the past few weeks indicate clearly the the PF conference in Durban was held to simply give credibility to the all party congress/multi

party conference. Azapo believes its position (to stay away) on the Durban meeting has been vindicated by these events."

Mr Moodley alleged the African National Congress had gone against agreements reached at the Durban conference. He said the ANC and the National Party had already agreed to the dates of multi-party talks before the Patriotic Front.

Azapo would, however, continue to talk to the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] about joining a PF "that forms the basis to promote the struggle for liberation".

Mr Moodley also reiterated that Azapo would continue campaigning for a "black Christmas" in which white businesses would be boycotted. This was part of the campaign against VAT [value-added tax] and to prepare blacks for next years economic hardships.

Azapo's Acting President Dr Nchampe Mokoape added the boycott was also an attempt to prevent black people from being sucked into buying things they did not need—specifically over the festive season.

White businesses would be targetted because they formed the "backbone of the government".

Dr Mokoape said there was overwhelming support for the boycott, adding it would be "one of the biggest this country's ever seen".

He added, however, that Azapo was still consulting some organisations, including the ANC and PAC, on the boycott.

Addressing the issue of Bophuthatswana hunger strikers, Dr Mokoape said there was about to be a tragedy in the homeland. He was referring to fasting political prisoners George Biya and Bushy Molefe who have reportedly not eaten for 49 and 61 days respectively.

Mr Moodley revealed after the media briefing that Mr Biya had refused permission to be resuscitated should he lapse into a coma.

Azapo President Reiterates Position

MB2411123691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1108 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 24 SAPA—Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] President Pandelani Nefolovodwe on Sunday [24 November] reiterated his organisation's refusal to join the multi-party talks scheduled for December and its demand for the establishment of a constituent assembly. Mr Nefolovodwe held a press conference in Johannesburg following his return from Britain where he shared Azapo's visions and objectives for South Africa with, among others, British minister of state in the Foreign Office, Lynda Chalker.

The recent progress made towards the all-party conference, namely the announcement that the event will take

place on December 21 and 22, caused the Azapo president to cut short his British tour in order to "watch developments", he said. Azapo was aware of the parameters of the conference and was determined that it would not attend. The organisation would also not participate in any interim government arrangements emanating from the conference. "We are proposing mechanisms that will test constituencies, ... That is why Azapo supports a constituent assembly," Mr Nefolovodwe said.

Azapo's secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Mbulelo Rakwena, told the press conference Azapo remained "surprised" by the PAC's [Pan Africanist Congress] shift from the demand for a constituent assembly. Mr Rakwena said Azapo urged the PAC to return to the demand.

Mr Nefolovodwe also confirmed Azapo's call for a "black Christmas"—a black consumer boycott of white businesses. This was "part and parcel" of Azapo's programme of action, he said. Azapo's Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley said consultations had revealed "overwhelming support" in black communities for a consumer boycott over the Christmas period. Mr Rakwena said a consumer boycott "makes sense" because the lot of black people had worsened. "There is no cause to celebrate", he said.

Buthelezi Pledges IFP Support

MB2311134791 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] The leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the international community views the proposed multiparty talks as crucial to South Africa's future.

Addressing a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport after a visit to Europe, Dr. Buthelezi pledged the IFP's support of all political parties that ensured the success of the multiparty conference.

He said he did not intend going to the conference with nonnegotiable stances. Dr. Buthelezi said all negotiators would have to compromise in order to achieve national consensus on South Africa's constitutional future.

However, he had one reservation, and that was about who would preside over the opening of the conference. He suggested that the chief justice should preside over the proceedings, as he was a man of very high standing with impeccable credentials.

Buthelezi Rejects Talks Outside Nation

MB2311143091 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has rejected the idea of holding the all-party conference outside South Africa. He says the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] proposition is going too far as there are neutral venues in South Africa. Buthelezi has given his full support for the scheduled all-party conference.

Shortly after arriving in Johannesburg after an overseas tour, Buthelezi said this morning that he will approach all-party talks with an open mind. He says he believes in compromises to achieve national consensus on the political development of South Africa.

PPP Leader Urges All Parties To Attend

MB2411110291 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] The leader of the People's Progressive Party [PPP], Rocky Malebane Metsing, has called on all South African political parties, independent states, and self-governing territories to join talks on the all-party conference. Metsing also urged Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope to join the talks or face isolation by the rest of South Africa.

Speaking at his welcome rally near Rustenburg yesterday, Metsing said if the South African Government is not prepared to reincorporate Bophuthatswana into the greater South Africa, then the people would do so. He also announced mass protests, or marches all over the homeland on 6 December to coincide with the independence celebrations. Marchers will be showing their rejection of the homeland's independence.

AWB Participation Denied

MB2611100791 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Ventersdorp Nov 26 SAPA—A recent announcement by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] that the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] had indicated a willingness to the government that they would participate in the All-Party Conference, was "totally devoid of all truth," according to a statement on Tuesday by AWB leader Mr Eugene Terreblanche.

Mr Terreblanche told SAPA in a telephone interview that the AWB would never participate in any All-Party Conference unless the government recognised the right of the Boer people to their own autonomous republic.

He said it would create a "totally erroneous impression" if the AWB would even consider negotiation with a government which refused to recognise to nationhood rights of the Boer people.

"It is the government which will have to reconsider its position about its attitude towards Boer sovereignty.

"The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and other Boer republic organisations will not negotiate with a government, nor participate in any All-Party Conference, in which Boer rights are not even recognised," Mr Terreblanche said.

De Klerk: Government Seeks Democratic Constitution

MB2211085991 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says the government has no intention of handing over power to anybody on a basis of a simple majority formula that could lead to a domination of one group by another. The government was working for a negotiated democratic constitution, in terms of which everybody would have a vote of equal weight, and allowing for power-sharing among the most important parties.

Speaking in Sandton last night, Mr. de Klerk called on moderate South Africans to get involved in the process to ensure that the silent moderate majority, which supported these values, determine the country's future. He said the government had the will and power to negotiate a new constitution that would ensure that the feeling of doom prevalent among so many South Africans did not become a reality.

Speech Moves 'To Allay Fears'

MB2211171591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1600 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] With a date now set for a multiparty conference President F.W. de Klerk has moved to allay fears in some quarters about the future under a new government. At a dinner in Sandton last night he gave an assurance that there would be no simple handing over of power to the ANC [African National Congress]. He said his government had both the will and the strength to negotiate a constitution which would ensure that present anxieties about survival in the new South Africa, were groundless. This did not mean though that the government aimed to secure privileges for minorities.

[Begin De Klerk recording] It is not our objective to maintain ourselves, or anyone else in privileged positions. On the contrary, our approach stems from our view that a winner takes all constitution, in a society as complex as our own, would be a certain recipe for inter-group conflict. Winner takes all means the Westminster system. That means, a 51 percent of the vote, a hundred percent of the power system. [end recording]

CP 'Surprised' at Majority Rule Statement

MB2211194591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] The Conservative Party says it is surprised at Mr. De Klerk's statement, that the majority will not govern in the new South Africa. Party leader, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says the state president's attempt to pacify the white electorate in this manner, is entirely misleading and is to be deplored.

Mandela: De Klerk Powerless 'To Dictate Events'

MB2011174891 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, says the state president, Mr. F.W. De Klerk, does not have the power to dictate events in South Africa.

He was speaking at a news conference after meeting the German deputy foreign minister, Mr. Helmut Schafer, in Johannesburg. Mr. Mandela said the last general strike had proved that the ANC could muster the support needed should the government not heed its advice. He said a second strike would be even more disastrous. Mr. Mandela said the leadership of the ANC had been committed to the success of the peace process and that, should it fail, it would be an indictment of that leadership.

He said, however, that should the government not have the will to bring about democracy in South Africa, then it could not go on blindly ignoring the fact.

NP Official Criticizes ANC 'Attacks'

MB2211102891 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] The secretary general of the National Party [NP], Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe, has criticized the ANC for its recent degrading attacks on the person of the state president, and called for restraint and dignity on political debate.

Dr. van der Merwe said the scathing attacks had apparently been the ANC and Mr. Nelson Mandela's reaction to criticism which Mr. de Klerk expressed of the policies and actions of the ANC.

He said the NP was not afraid of honest and well-founded criticism of its own actions and policies because it had nothing to hide. Dr. van der Merwe said no one stood to gain if the level of politics would be lowered to the depths exhibited by recent ANC statements.

Minister Calls for Information on 'Third Force'

MB2011103091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has invited people with information on the so-called Third Force to make such information available to him directly for investigation.

Speaking at Oudtshoorn last night, Mr. Kriel said the South African Police have arrested many people for violence-related crimes, but to date have received no information about the existence of such a force.

Mr. Kriel added that this year there has been a drop of 53 percent in violence compared with last year. He said this could indicate that communities have themselves grown tired of violence.

De Klerk Said 'Chief Commander'

*MB2211101091 Cape Town SOUTH in English
14-20 Nov 91 p 8*

[Article by Nico Basson: "F.W. [De Klerk]—Chief Commander of 'Third Force' To Maintain White Rule"; first graf newspaper introduction]

[Text] A former major in the South African Defence Force and part-time member of military intelligence, Nico Basson, disclosed the SA [South African] Government's attempts to destabilise Namibia last year. This week, writing in the journal, *WORK IN PROGRESS*, he charged that president F.W. de Klerk is personally repeating the strategy in South Africa:

My view of the state president's involvement in the government's double agenda, based on my extensive involvement close to centres of power, is quite simple. He is not only aware of secret strategies and projects aimed at destabilising opposition to the Nationalist government—he is behind a sinister plan to maintain white minority rule.

President De Klerk is not the angel everybody thinks he is.

He is an Afrikaner who passionately puts the cause of the Afrikaner first. In the context of the murderous violence that has unfolded over the past year, he is becoming a modern-day Hitler and his collection of Goebbels-like aides form an inner circle of brilliant people operating in secret task groups.

My story starts in Namibia in 1989. Our president was then only a member of the cabinet and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organisation] was the target for massive destabilisation.

I was a part-time major in military intelligence and at the same time running my own communications company. I was called to Namibia in 1989 and given the task of planning the communications strategy for "Operation Agree".

My sources close to the cabinet informed me it took a decision, in late 1988 or early 1989, that different state departments should make sure all anti-SWAPO parties were assisted, to ensure SWAPO did not obtain the required two-thirds majority in the elections.

"Operation Agree" was a massive operation executed in different areas. The thrust was funding, personnel and infrastructure assistance to all political parties opposed to SWAPO, the use of hit squads, distortion of foreign radio broadcasts and broadcasting propaganda programmes by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] into Namibia, infiltration of the United Nations Transitional

Assistance Group (UNTAG), the use of agents and front organisations and the involvement of the Administrator General in Namibia and other state departments which sided with anti-SWAPO parties.

A classic double agenda: To the world, an international treaty was signed in which the government promised to pull out of Namibia and leave local political parties to sort out their future. In secret, the government embarked on a destabilisation programme.

During that operation I was in charge of media and received orders to report to my handler on a daily basis. He was Brigadier Ferdie van Wyk of military intelligence in Pretoria.

Van Wyk reported directly to the chief of the army and the chief of the defence force and they reported directly to the cabinet.

I was aware the cabinet was briefed in detail, on a daily basis, on the development of the campaign in Namibia.

A special visit was organised for De Klerk in 1989, just before the November elections, to visit Namibia for first-hand experience on the execution of "Operation Agree".

There was a deliberate effort to inform him about the double strategies to prepare him for what was still to come in South Africa.

Before the end of that year De Klerk became the state president. The results of the Namibian elections were out and the National Party sent a high-level delegation of MP's [members of Parliament] to investigate the election. They reported back to the cabinet in 1989.

After this post-mortem session the cabinet went into a bush summit in January 1990. They discussed the results of the Namibian elections.

Factors such as the crumbling of communism and the mounting economic pressure against South Africa were also taken into account. The result was a strategy for a new South Africa.

So the era of reform was born. On the one hand, the plan was to openly dismantle the so-called pillars of apartheid, negotiate with political enemies, unban illegal organisations and release political prisoners.

However, reform itself, while designed to avert the threat of economic collapse, cannot ensure survival for the Afrikaner. Instead, it raised the possibility of a loss of power.

This brought about a supplementary strategy on another level to walk the tightrope between the twin threats of economic collapse and loss of power.

The secret part of the strategy is the destabilisation of the National Party's political opposition, using the security forces, vigilantes and hit squads to create and sustain violence, as well as creating negative propaganda.

It is a strategy rehearsed in Namibia, and the cabinet decided to adopt it for the new South Africa.

There are amazing similarities between the operation in Namibia and what is happening in South Africa. The same man briefed in Namibia in 1989 on the secret "Operation Agree" is running the country today, based on the same double agenda.

Some of the similarities are:

- The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] was a grouping of political parties and together with all moderate parties was funded and assisted by the government. In South Africa today the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is funded together with other moderate political groupings.
- The same front organisations and agents used in Namibia are being utilised in South Africa. An example is a communications company, whose name I have, controlling various smaller front companies with secret military funds who are the driving force behind FIDA [Federal Independent Democratic Alliance] and Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope. They also produce various propaganda videos for the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation].
- The same special forces of the defence force and the police that operated in Namibia to intimidate, are managing the violence in South Africa. Five Reconnaissance and Koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit] are but two of these groups.

In our country the cabinet is constitutionally the highest coordinating entity in the government hierarchy, with control over all government actions.

Its composition allows four cabinet committees—constitutional, economic, welfare and security matters—each headed by a senior minister, and assists the cabinet in policy-making activities.

The state president chairs cabinet sessions when committees report on different issues.

The security committee designs policies on the government's "total war" plan and this is part of the destabilisation programme to neutralise the government's opposition.

Violence and the funding of possible political allies are the most overt manifestations of the secret strategy.

The cabinet committees have powers to recommend and finalise, within their respective areas of jurisdiction, different policies and strategies, but always subject to confirmation by the cabinet.

The state president is thus always aware of all decisions taken and is informed on all progress reports.

Some argue only "hard" documentary evidence will convince a doubting public De Klerk is an active participant in the township carnage.

For those who doubt my story and my conclusions, consider the following:

- There are close to 6,000 foreign mercenaries in the special forces in the defence force. They are all part of 5 Reconnaissance Regiment and 32 Battalion. What are they doing? Why can they not be demobilised and sent back to their countries of origin? Why can they not testify at the commission for intimidation?
- What is the defence force doing with the huge communication and propaganda departments it has? These people are all part of "Comops" which is completely separate from the perfectly legitimate public relations department.
- Where is the secret budget of R[and]4.1 billion going and what is happening to all the secret projects in the defence force and other state departments?

Anybody who rejects my theory on De Klerk must answer these questions before they prove me wrong.

If De Klerk claims he is unaware of the existence of a third force in the government, why had his intelligence services in the military, police and national intelligence not received orders to investigate and produce answers?

The bottom line is that he is in charge of the country and therefore responsible for the violence and destabilisation.

De Klerk is the chief commander of the third force in the government.

We need an interim government to stop him using state resources to manipulate the political process, using a highly professional third force and propaganda structures.

A SADF [South African Defence Force] spokesperson replied:

"The standing commission on violence and intimidation has been appointed to investigate the claims and allegations Mr Basson is making.

"Mr Basson's latest round of 'revelations' falls into the same category as his previous claims and the Defence Force suggests that Mr Basson place his evidence, if he has any, before Mr Justice R.J. Goldstone rather than trying to focus attention on himself."

'Spy' Details ANC Bophuthatswana 'Coup' Plan

MB2511125391 Johannesburg SOWETAN
in English 25 Nov 91 pp 1-2

[Article by Ismail Lagardien, political correspondent: "Bop [Bophuthatswana] Spy Is Unmasked"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] planned to overthrow Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope in April this year, but the coup was prevented.

This was after a spy—codenamed "Barbara"—passed on "vital information" to the homeland's security police.

According to information and evidence gathered over the past three months, it has also been established that the Bophuthatswana security establishment paid "Barbara" about R[and]75,000 for the information.

A spokesman for Mangope's government last week confirmed the approximate sum—payments vary because of the exchange rate—paid into an account held at the Mellon Bank in Ambler, near Philadelphia in the United States.

Sowetan has copies of bank deposit slips, which also reveal "Barbara's" real name and address in Philadelphia. Copies of the bank deposit slips were sent to us by "Barbara" and they correspond with the ones produced by Bophuthatswana sources.

The Bophuthatswana government last week "came clean" about buying information from "Barbara," after strong allegations from "Barbara" to Sowetan that Mangope's security establishment had been "bribing" and "blackmailing" her.

She said that the Bophuthatswana government had contacted her (the first time) in the middle of last year.

She said they wanted her to lure Mr. Malebane Metsing—who allegedly led the aborted 1988 coup—to Botswana or Bophuthatswana where they would "do the rest."

"Barbara" also said the Bophuthatswana government was trying "as a last resort, to get her to deliver Malebane Metsing" to blackmail her by threatening the safety of her family still resident in the homeland.

But the Bophuthatswana government denied this, and is adamant that she came to them first. And to substantiate their position, the Bophuthatswana security police at the weekend produced all the letters which "Barbara" had sent to them.

In the letters "Barbara" pleaded with the homeland leaders to let her return. She said in one letter that she was reliable, and that she had worked with the South African security establishment and that they were "happy" with her work.

The handwriting in letters sent from "Barbara" to Sowetan match the handwriting in the letters between her and the Bophuthatswana government.

"Barbara" first contacted the Bophuthatswana government via its representative, Dr. Denson in New York, according to information at hand.

"She told him (Denson) that she had vital information for the Bophuthatswana government and would like to meet with President Mangope," the spokesman said.

Mangope's advisers warned him against this, and a series of meetings were set up between the homeland's security service and "Barbara".

"A lot of highly sensitive and very useful information was received which showed that the PPP (People's

Progressive Party to which ANC leader Mr. Rocky Malebane Metsing was linked) and the ANC were involved in the 1988 coup and a planned coup in April," the Bophuthatswana spokesman said.

In a "preliminary" reaction to the allegations of involvement in the coup attempts, the ANC yesterday said that they were sceptical about "Barbara's" allegations.

Mr. Sakkie Macozoma, of the ANC's national executive committee and department of information and publicity, yesterday said that the ANC had not paid "any attention any particular homeland."

"And anyway, Mangope was overthrown (at the time of the 1988 coup) and Pretoria reinstated him," Macozoma said.

However, "Barbara" admitted to Sowetan and to the Bop [Bophuthatswana] government that she was involved in the 1988 aborted coup in the homeland.

The Bophuthatswana government denied this and said she had come to them first.

"Barbara" also told Sowetan that she had "played along" with them "just for the money."

She said she always knew she would not give them anything of substance and that she would "drop them" when she had made enough cash.

Nevertheless "Barbara" was flown to London late last year where she handed them the information, and again this year (on July 2 on a scheduled British Airways flight).

"Barbara's" handler's produced evidence—substantiating hers—to verify the flights to and from London.

"She was debriefed in London then. We told her that we had no more use for her," the Bop spokesman said.

After this meeting "Barbara" started her correspondence with Sowetan.

—Metsing on Saturday dropped into Phokeng in Bophuthatswana (his home town) by helicopter to address a joyous crowd.

He is widely believed to have led the aborted coup in the homeland in February 1988, and this weekend he defied all odds by speaking in Bophuthatswana.

ANC Denies Involvement

*MB2511171591 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has rejected allegations that it attempted to overthrow the Bophuthatswana government earlier this year. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus says the organization's policy on the national states and self-governing territories is quite clear. He says that policy is that leaders of these areas should

join the negotiation process for a united South Africa. Niehaus was responding to a statement from the Bophuthatswana government which said a woman of close links to the ANC had approached a government official with information about the ANC trying to overthrow President Lucas Mangope in April this year.

ANC Meets With Natal Tribal Chiefs 21 Nov

MB2111101991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0924 GMT 21 Nov 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Port Shepstone Nov 21 SAPA—A high-level meeting between the ANC [African National Congress] and tribal chiefs from the Port Shepstone area got under way in Izingolweni on the Natal's south coast on Thursday morning.

The ANC delegation was led by Deputy Secretary-General Jacob Zuma, who is also the organisation's southern Natal chairman.

They met with about 13 tribal chiefs and other tribal representatives from the violence-plagued Port Shepstone area. Over 200 people have died in the area this year in fighting between ANC and Inkatha supporters and many chiefs had been caught up in the violence.

ANC officials said they were hoping to discuss the National Peace Accord and other peace initiatives in the area with the chiefs. One source said the organisation was hoping to get the chiefs involved in ending the ANC/Inkatha conflict on the south coast.

The source said however the meeting was "sensitive" and refused to supply further details.

The two delegations met behind closed doors at the Izingolweni magistrate's offices and were expected to hold lengthy discussions on Thursday.

Meeting Called Off Shortly After Start

MB2111112891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1101 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Port Shepstone Nov 21 SAPA—A high level meeting between the ANC and tribal chiefs in Izingolweni, Port Shepstone, to discuss the National Peace Accord was called off shortly after it had started on Thursday.

The ANC delegation was led by Deputy Secretary-General Mr Jacob Zuma, who met briefly with about 13 tribal chiefs and other tribal representatives, but the meeting was called off because of "practical arrangements".

Earlier on Thursday KwaZulu government officials met with the chiefs and one official said later that the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leadership also had to be involved in the discussions with the chiefs.

The meeting was then called off, but both sides said they were optimistic that another meeting would take place soon.

Cancellation Due To IFP Absence

MB2111131791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1241 GMT 21 Nov 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Izingolweni, Natal, Nov 21 SAPA—A high level meeting between the ANC and tribal chiefs from the Port Shepstone area on Natal's south coast to discuss the National Peace Accord was called off on Thursday because Inkatha was not involved.

Both delegations said after they met briefly behind closed doors at Izingolweni, near Port Shepstone, they had decided to cancel the meeting because of "practical arrangements".

But a kwaZulu government representative and tribal chief, Evertson Xolo, said the meeting would go ahead only once "the leadership on both sides (Inkatha and ANC) have been consulted".

Both delegations on Thursday said there had been "no problems" but they had cancelled the meeting because of practical problems in organising the meeting.

They were both reluctant to speak to reporters as the meeting was "extremely sensitive".

"We will do proper arrangements and we are hoping the meeting will go on soon," said Port Shepstone's ANC leader, Dr [word indistinct] Cwele.

Earlier, kwaZulu government officials met the chiefs and later it was announced that the meeting with the ANC was off.

The ANC delegation was led by Deputy Secretary General Jacob Zuma. Chief Xolo said Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) National Chairman Frank Mdlalose should also be involved in a meeting between the ANC and South Coast tribal chiefs.

An ANC spokesman said on Wednesday that the meeting had been arranged to discuss the peace accord and peace initiatives in the Port Shepstone region where at least 200 people have died this year in IFP/ANC fighting.

Hundreds of homes have also been burned down with thousands of people fleeing from rural areas and townships around Port Shepstone.

The ANC spokesman said the ANC was hoping to draw chiefs into peace initiatives to try to end violence on the South Coast.

Meanwhile, there has been a marked decrease in fighting in the Port Shepstone area over the past month.

The Black Sash said in a report that this was due to a recent peace initiative there between the ANC, IFP, police and business leaders.

Port Shepstone unrest monitor, the Rev Danny Chetty, said on Thursday that there were a number of factors which had led to a lull in violence in the area.

"From our reports, people are tired of fighting. They've lost their families and homes and they want the killing to end."

He said the violence had also led to clearly marked ANC and IFP regions where there were no "enemies".

Police had also become more "accountable and visible" whereas they had come under heavy criticism in the past for partiality and ineffectiveness, said Mr Chetty.

Border Peace Committee To Hold Meeting 26 Nov

*MB2111135391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1219 GMT 21 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 21 SAPA—The newly-formed Border Peace Committee will hold its first meeting next Tuesday in East London, where it will address the issue of violence and instability in the area, the National Peace Committee [NPC] announced on Thursday.

The Border Peace Committee was formed at a meeting in East London on Wednesday, which was chaired by John Hall, chairman of the National Peace Committee, and Robert Conway of the SA [South African] Forum for Conciliation.

"The peace committee reconfirmed their commitment to the Peace Accord and being bound by all the provisions of the accord," the NPC said in a statement.

The Border Committee comprises the Ciskei government, African National Congress, Democratic Party, Border Council of Churches, Pan Africanist Congress, SA Communist Party [SACP], COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions), Border Business Action Committee (BBAC), Black Sash, African Democratic Movement (ADM), Lawyers for Human Rights, the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, and the Border Civics Congress (Bocco).

"Bodies not present but which will be invited to participate are the SA Government, the Transkei government, the National Party, Conservative Party, National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), and local authorities," the NPC said.

At Wednesday's meeting an executive committee was formed comprising COSATU, SACP, ANC, Bocco, BBAC, Ciskei government/police/defence force, DP, ADM and PAC.

"The Transkei government, SA Government, local authorities, Azapo, SA Police, National Party and Conservative [Party] will be invited to participate."

The NPC added that a small "process group" would soon be elected by the executive committee. A secretariat will report to it.

Mr Reg Mason, a local retired businessman, was elected chairman of the Border Peace Committee and its executive bodies.

"A number of pressing issues were identified for immediate attention:

- "integration of the border region, Ciskei and Transkei;
- "political tolerance and free political activity;
- "criminal activities, i.e. taxi wars;
- "industrial instability;
- "education without interference; and,
- "accountability and legitimisation of government structures."

The process group will appoint representative sub-committees to investigate these issues where appropriate.

It was agreed that Mr Conway would assist with next Tuesday's meeting of the Border Peace Committee.

Mr Mason was asked to proceed with the invitation of those organisations which were unable to attend Wednesday's inaugural meeting.

He will also make contact with the National Peace Secretariat to arrange the incorporation of the Border Peace Committee as a regional conflict resolution committee.

Transkei Leader Rejects Invitation

*MB2311085391 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 23 Nov 91*

[Text] Transkei has launched another salvo in the war of words between it and the South African Government. The Transkei Government has refused an invitation to join the Border Peace Committee, or BPC, instead accusing Pretoria of exporting violence, complicity in attempted coups, maintaining a double agenda, and upsetting peace efforts.

In a letter to the BPC, Transkei military ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa warned against double talk by governments whose intentions are, as he put it, to bring hardship and suffering through the exportation of violence.

Homelands' Human Rights Record Assessed

*MB1611150791 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 16 Nov 91 p 12*

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge: "Varying Degrees of Repression—But Bop [Bophuthatswana] and Ciskei Are Worst"]

[Text] Bophuthatswana is fast becoming the region that human rights activists most love to hate.

Some observers charge that Bophuthatswana's obvious antipathy to the liberation cause lies behind the barrage of attacks on its human rights record.

Others insist it is not Bophuthatswana's conservatism that is offensive, but its extraordinarily harsh treatment of all opposition.

What happened to members of the Black Sash recently when they, like canaries headed down a coal mine to test the atmosphere, sallied forth to picket in Mmabatho illustrates the point.

Holding placards for a mere 20 minutes won them four days in Bophuthatswana police cells and the threat of prosecution for promoting the ends of a banned organisation, the Black Sash.

This far exceeded anything meted out to the ever-peaceful Sash in South Africa—even at the height of emergency rule.

Although the Government, bound by the Pretoria Minute, has revised its security legislation, it is still some way from underwriting all the individual freedoms in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda [TVBC] on the other hand, have not followed Pretoria's example. As the accompanying story shows, they still have laws patterned largely on the old Internal Security Act or the Terrorism Act.

And some laws in Ciskei and Bophuthatswana are more severe than the unamended South African Act. Ironically, these territories are also the only areas which have a bill of rights.

In Ciskei and Bophuthatswana all meetings of more than 20 people (except church gatherings, tribal meetings and sports gatherings) require magisterial permission. Without such sanction they are unlawful and may be broken up by the security forces with "such force as may be necessary." The security forces are indemnified against prosecution for any damage or injury.

Bophuthatswana has gone beyond any of the other territories in writing into its permanent legislation prohibitions similar to those in force in South Africa during the emergency.

It is an offence to call for class boycotts, unlawful strikes or work stayaways, consumer or service boycotts, attendance at a prohibited funeral or the harassment of any member of the security forces or public service. The question is whether these homeland laws are merely evidence of legislative inertia—paper powers which are seldom invoked—or whether they are wielded to suppress political opposition.

The Human Rights Commission [HRC] indicates that powers to detain might be roughly equal, but they are not used equally frequently.

In Venda, according to its September Human Rights Update, there have been no known detentions this year, while South Africa accounted for 115, Bophuthatswana 205, Ciskei 33 and Transkei five.

At the time the HRC report was compiled, Transkei also had in detention people held as far back as 1990, after the November coup attempt. Two of these are still detained in "protective custody" as prospective State witnesses and all the others have been charged or released, says Lawyers for Human Rights [LHR] regional organiser Mawethu Bam.

The HRC's other monthly publication, the Area Repression Report, consistently features Bophuthatswana and Ciskei as areas where repressive security force actions have occurred. Transkei and Venda are seldom named.

In August and September, for instance, the HRC lists 12 actions taken by the Bophuthatswana forces against popular initiatives, resulting in three deaths and 159 arrests. In Ciskei a dozen actions are listed, resulting in no fatalities but in 55 arrests.

Detentions and attacks on its meetings have spurred the ANC [African National Congress] to take Supreme Court action in a bid to have parts of Ciskei's National Security Act declared unlawful. The Grahamstown Rural Committee believes actions against the ANC by Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo and his drive to restructure local authorities under reinstated tribal chiefs are part of an attempt to consolidate his African Democratic Movement.

In Bophuthatswana, ANC meetings have been repeatedly declared unlawful. The matter is compounded by the fact a recent law requires all political parties in the homeland to register—and the ANC has not.

For instance, according to the HRC, in Lesung village on September 17, a child was killed and 39 people detained after police dispersed the funeral of an ANC member.

Many detainees were allegedly wearing ANC and (1988 coup leader) Rocky Malebane-Metsing T-shirts.

On September 8 at Tlhabane a mineworker was killed, others were injured and 50 people arrested when police broke up an ANC meeting. A number of the 27 released allegedly had injuries inflicted during interrogation. In Madikwe on September 7, 62 people were arrested after a march to protest against the disappearance of people in the village of Sylverkrans.

At least 10 political activists—mostly ANC and all professional—have lost their public-service jobs in the wake of detention or alleged participation in an unlawful gathering.

The silence in Venda seems to indicate that the tolerance of public protest which existed earlier this year prevails. In March, when thousands of teachers converged on the government offices in a pay protest, Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana "arrived alone by car". THE STAR recorded, to receive a placard from the protestors while the police remained inactive.

In Transkei, LHR's Mr Bam observes, use of the Public Security Act has been confined to detentions in the wake of the November coup attempt. The length of these detentions and the amendment of detention provisions earlier this year to frustrate court applications for the release of detainees caused an outcry from the local ANC and the legal fraternity. As a result, the offending amendment was scrapped.

According to Mr Bam, instances of abuse any individual members of the security forces still occur. But the military council itself is not invoking the repressive Public Safety Act against the public.

The evidence is that Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, in the letter of the law and in the conduct of the security forces, make substantially greater inroads on individual freedoms.

If they are attacked for human rights abuses it is not because they are anti-ANC, but because their opposition to the ANC brings them into constant conflict with large sections of the populations they rule.

BOX

Human rights bent and broken Detention without trial: South Africa and all four TBVC countries have three categories of detention without trial—for interrogation on matters relating to State security; for potential witnesses in political trials; and "preventive" detention in times of public disturbance. **Restriction of individuals:** South Africa has repealed provisions for the house arrest of individuals; their banning from specified places and their banishment to designated areas; and restricting political affiliation and activity. These powers stand in the four TBVC states. **Muzzling of individuals by "listing":** Abolished in South Africa, the provision still exists in the TBVC areas. **Banning of organisations:** South Africa has not abolished this provision, but it now applies to organisations which use, threaten or encourage violence to overthrow or challenge the State, rather than those who threaten—in any way—the security of the State. It remains a crime to promote the aims of a banned organisation. The TBVC countries retain broader grounds for banning organisations, including in some cases the furtherance of communism. Only Bophuthatswana is known to be using this provision currently. **Restrictions on gatherings:** Cabinet Ministers and/or magistrates in South Africa, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Transkei continue to have the right to prohibit or impose conditions on the holding of gatherings and protests. The restriction on gatherings is most severe in Ciskei and Bophuthatswana where no meeting of more than 20 people may proceed without

magisterial permission. **Banning, restriction of publications:** While South Africa has abolished the powers of the Minister of Justice to ban or suspend publications and no longer requires that newspapers must lodge a deposit with the State before beginning to publish, the TBVC countries retain powers of suspension/banning and registration fees of up to R[and]40,000 for newspapers.

END BOX

Reduced 'Threat' at Walvis Bay Spurs Army Pullout

MB2511172291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] The South African Army has begun the last phase of moving the personnel and equipment of 61 Mechanized Battalion from Walvis Bay to Lohatla in the northern Cape.

An Army spokesman said the movement of the unit to the Army Combat School at Lohatla was taking place in the light of the reduction of the threat in the area and the restructuring of the Army. He said that the Walvis Bay military zone would continue as a subcommand under the head of the Army.

The Army would still be fully capable of ensuring the integrity of the district despite its moving.

SADF Confirms Transfer

MB2611141391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1247 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] Pretoria Nov 26 SAPA—The SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] confirmed on Tuesday it had entered the final stages of transferring the personal and equipment of 61 Mechanised Battalion Group from Walvis Bay to Lohatla in the northern Cape.

It said in a statement released to SAPA that the transfer of the unit from the military area of Walvis Bay to the Army Combat School in Lohatla was taking place against the background of the "reduced threat in the area" as well as the restructuring of the SADF.

"Despite the transfer of the unit, the SADF remains fully able to maintain the territorial integrity of the military area of Walvis Bay."

The transfer of the unit is expected to be completed by mid December.

The Namibian Government had given the necessary permission for the personal and equipment to be transported across Namibian territory by road and rail.

UK Trade Minister Visits, Comments on Trade

*MB1811134991 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1815 GMT 17 Nov 91*

[Interview with visiting British Trade Minister Timothy Sainsbury by South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] presenter John Bishop in Pretoria on the "AGENDA" program; introductory statement by presenters John Bishop and Freek Robinson at the SABC studio in Johannesburg; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Bishop] Representatives from a wide array of British companies, including Rolls Royce, British Aerospace, Rio Tinto Zinc, (Klein Wort Benson), Trafalgar House and Marley, are in South Africa [RSA] accompanying the British minister of trade, Mr. Timothy Sainsbury.

[Robinson] It is the first visit by a British minister of trade in 21 years. John interviewed the minister in Pretoria and asked him to comment on the situation as far as sanctions are concerned:

[Begin recording] [Sainsbury] Well, somewhere down the road we believe that all the sanctions, other than military sanctions obviously, should be removed now because, in our view, it is absolutely essential that the South African economy grows because only by growing can it create the jobs that are needed now, and there is a lot more jobs going to be needed in the future for a rapidly growing population; and not only the jobs but the wealth it will provide for the increase in social spending, particularly on areas like education and health where, I think, there is a very large and undoubted need for extra expenditure.

[Bishop] So really, there are hardly any sanctions as far as Britain is concerned?

[Sainsbury] As far as Britain is concerned, of course, we observe the UN sanctions to which I referred and we also adhere to the European Community [EC] sanctions. We're waiting the Danish parliament lifting their reserve on maize, which we hope will happen shortly. [sentence as heard] But as far as most of the sanctions are concerned, the voluntary ban on investment, for example, that is gone and that is one of the reasons why I am here, because trade and investment are both part of my portfolio.

[Bishop] Yes, loans from the IMF and Britain—give anyone a nudge there?

[Sainsbury] Well, I think your listeners will know the reasons why the Gramm Amendment is obstructing that, and it seems to be a matter which, although we would like to see removed, it depends upon action in the American Congress.

[Bishop] Minister, you've mentioned—in a newspaper report, at least—the subject of premiums, special conditions for United Kingdom exporters to South Africa. Just elaborate on that.

[Sainsbury] Well, since 1 April this year the whole range of help and advice to exporters which my department offers has been available to companies wishing to export to, or trade with, or invest in, South Africa. That means help with missions, with exhibiting at international fairs. We have continuously provided cover through the Export Credit Guarantee Department, which is one of my departments. We have been holding a review of the premium that the department charges to cover exports to South Africa, and that's all but finished. We should be having the results out, I hope, before the end of the month, and I'm confident that they will produce worthwhile reductions in the rates, premiums, that we charge. That, of course, is a great help to exporters.

[Bishop] Ah, yes, to British exporters. But what about South African exporters? What about the two-way preferences?

[Sainsbury] Well, of course, Britain and the EC is a very open market, the dismantling of the internal barrier to trade, and that's not just the tariff barriers—they've gone a long time ago—but it's the nontariff barriers that get in the way of trade so much. The removal of all those barriers with the completion of what we call the single market at the end of next year is not going to be accompanied by creating fresh barriers around the perimeter of the EC to trade with other countries. Indeed, Europe is very open to trade and Britain is very open to trade. Our tariff levels are very low. We welcome trading partners from all over the world, including South Africa, a traditional partner. South Africa exported something over 1,000 million pounds' worth of goods to Britain last year.

[Bishop] So you don't see a problem if Britain gets even more involved, politically, not only economically, with Europe? You think South and southern African exporters will still have a good chance of getting in there and doing good business?

[Sainsbury] No, far from it. I see no problem. Indeed, the faster the rate of economic growth in the EC as a whole, the more attractive Britain and the EC is as a trading partner and as a destination for South African exports.

[Bishop] What about the British situation at the moment, though? The British economy is not good, and the British Government—the present British Government—faces an election with a question mark over it.

[Sainsbury] Well, all elections in democracies carry a question mark until you've counted all the votes in the ballot box. But the economy has been suffering from a recession, and that recession has been deeper and longer than was expected. But there are clear signs now that, as we had been forecasting for the best part of a year, revival would start in the second half of this year, and now a series of indicators including surveys by the Confederation of British Industries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Institute of Directors, all the surveys are indicating a revival of confidence and a revival of activity. Now what is difficult to forecast

is how fast that is going to carry through, but I have no doubt that we are seeing the ending of the recession, a pick-up in activity, a return to growth, and that that will accelerate during the coming year.

[Bishop] Mr. Minister, during your brief time here you've called for a full market economy, but you know, there are groups in this country, political groupings, the ANC [African National Congress] and others, who are saying: Look, to empower our people, we have to have something like a mixed economy, perhaps some form of nationalization. What are your comments on that?

[Sainsbury] Well, the objective, I would have thought, must be to create jobs, create wealth for society. One can then discuss how that is best and most effectively spent, but I don't think there would be any disagreement, for instance, about the need to spend a very great deal more on education and training, particularly for the black population.

Now, I am absolutely convinced that the most effective way to do that is to allow the market economy to operate, to stimulate entrepreneurs, to allow the freedom of the market to generate that wealth. Our experience shows that, experience worldwide shows that, and all over the world one is seeing people not only not nationalizing, but denationalizing or, as we call it, privatizing. That literally is happening all over the world, and is producing excellent results, not just in a more effective market economy, but a better service to the consumer and more jobs being created, and that is really good news.

[Bishop] But the safety net for the poor?

[Sainsbury] That is obviously a matter of social policy. It's a different issue, but if you are going to create a financial safety net, then you need the financial resources to build up that safety net. And as I say, I am absolutely convinced that a market economy with the maximum freedom that can be allowed, will be the best way of creating that wealth.

[Bishop] Minister, finally, should Labor win next June or July, what would trade between South Africa and Britain look like then?

[Sainsbury] Well, it's a very old tradition that MPs [members of Parliament] and politicians don't answer hypothetical questions, and that's not a contingency which I am expecting or looking forward to. I hope that Britain will continue to be, as it has been for a long time, the major, the first investor in South Africa, and one of South Africa's major trading partners. I want to see those trade flows and those investment flows increase.

[Bishop] Thank you very much.

[Sainsbury] Thank you. [end recording]

Meets ANC's Mandela

*MB1811162491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 18 Nov 91*

[Text] British Trade Minister Timothy Sainsbury, has told the ANC [African National Congress] that all sanctions should go now. Andrew Bolton reports:

[Bolton] Speaking to journalists in Durban today, Sainsbury said he held a lengthy meeting with ANC President Nelson Mandela on the ANC's economic policies. He says the full details of their conversation are confidential, but Sainsbury said he told Mandela he strongly believes it will benefit all South Africans if trade and economic sanctions are removed now. Sainsbury says this will also ease the transition to new constitutional arrangements. He says the removal of sanctions will provide a much needed boost to the South African economy.

The British Trade Minister also revealed that two-way visible trade between South Africa and Britain has been just over 10 billion rand a year since 1988. He says if invisible trade is taken into account then Britain is South Africa's biggest trading partner.

Press Review of Current Events, Issues

25 Nov Newspapers

MB2511154091

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Sense of Urgency—Commenting on the upcoming all-party talks and the ambience surrounding them, Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 24 November writes in its page 28 "Opinion": "The National Party and the ANC do not come to the multiparty talks as conquerors—suplicants might be a fairer term. Both organisations are under pressure from restive supporters and provocative rivals and both are looking to the talks to secure [word indistinct] with "a growingly cynical white community" "resigned" but "not reconciled" to political change. On the far right are those who "anticipate Armageddon; they embrace the fire and the sword to defend themselves". The ANC faces divisions within its own "broad church." And the black radical organisations seek to "show up the ANC as compromised, flaccid and ripe for co-option". "Herein lies the reason for the sense of urgency which has gripped the main negotiating parties," who have "commendable determination to move from the current phase of tiresome posturing to the real business at hand: crafting a new constitution and social compact". "The will to move quickly is there. But is the capacity to do so?" "This raises the central issue. Political leaders may sign documents, embrace rivals, endorse ringing charters and make compelling speeches about peace. None of this is worth a jot unless it is conveyed to their supporters—an upheld. The record so far is wonky: the peace accord is honoured in the breath,

local leaders disclaim responsibility for convincing followers to abide by agreements, there is a pervasive culture of scape-goating. Once these problems are surmounted, anything is possible."

SUNDAY STAR

State of the Nation Not Reassuring—Commenting on the multiparty talks due at the end of December and the current political climate, Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 24 November notes in its page 16 editorial, "the long-awaited multiparty conference to seal the birth of the new South Africa is almost a reality," but "a quick glance at the state of the nation is not reassuring. Rampant political violence is tearing the black community apart and estranging erstwhile allies; fear of a new order has driven rightwingers firmly back into the laager, from where they issue dark threats of violent resistance; foreign capital is still relatively scarce because of a lack of confidence occasioned by reckless threats to nationalise financial concerns and renege on loans in a post-apartheid South Africa; and the mood of a jittery white population borders on despondency, given uncertainties about the future and unprecedented levels of common criminal activity". There are, however, also positive signs: the signing of the peace accord; international sanctions collapsing; the cricket team's visit to India; and, readmission to the Olympics. The final "hurdle," the creation of a new constitution, "must be tackled in the political field," but time is short and "debate on a new constitution must not be delayed any longer". Those groups which have set conditions upon their participation—the Pan-Africanist Congress, the Azanian People's Organization and the Boer Homeland Party—should reconsider their positions and attend the conference lest they lose their voice in the negotiations. "For South Africa the historic national indaba [conference] scheduled for December 20 and 21 could be the country's best Christmas gift yet."

THE STAR

Ombudsman Widely Accepted for Ensuring Clean Government—Pretoria's appointment of an ombudsman is "welcome in principle," writes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 November in a page 14 editorial, because the post helps ensure "clean government, official accountability and public recourse." THE STAR writes, however, that there are issues to be considered when Pretoria creates such a position. Foremost among these is South Africa's political situation. "South Africa is in the middle of a political transition: in making key appointments the government, as a party involved in thrashing out a new constitution, should not be seen as taking a unilateral decision." Secondly, given the traditional role of an ombudsman—having no power for enforcing his decisions—and today's circumstances, "there is likely to be a common perception that he is just another toothless watchdog." Having said this, the commentary notes that "on the plus side, there is the fact of the ombudsman's accessibility—he can already be reached on a toll-free phone number—and that the

formalities for lodging complaints will be minimal. Also a positive point is that the ombudsman has been appointed from the judiciary."

BUSINESS DAY

Armcor's 'Dying Business'—"Of course our weapons are good," writes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 November in a page 8 editorial. "They are battle tested and, in purely economic terms, South Africa's arms makers have a comparative advantage which can be exploited. We are among the world's top arms suppliers because we produce 'appropriate technology' military systems which might not destroy the entire world but which could be used in local wars such as that tearing Yugoslavia apart." The commentary continues, "on a purely statistical level, our effective bang is good value per buck. But with the end of the Cold War and the prospects of a negotiated peace in southern Africa, is it not time we got out of the mass destruction business?" As a final argument the commentary notes that both the government and the other political actors have committed themselves to peaceful solutions to South Africa's future and that they, therefore, "have a responsibility to ensure that South Africa does not remain one of the world's merchants of death."

CAPE TIMES

General Malan Warned To Stick to New Portfolio—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 21 November in a page 6 commentary suggests that General Malan, former defence minister and now minister of forestry and water affairs, would do well to turn his attention to his new portfolio instead of giving interviews to the Nationalist press extolling the achievements of the Civilian Cooperation Bureau [CCB] of infamous memory. The commentary alleges that the South African Defence Force has a record of misleading the public and that the CCB in fact harbored "thugs and murderers." CAPE TIMES further criticizes Malan's opinion that the CCB achieved 'phenomenal' results, by stating that "so no doubt did the Gestapo and the KGB when unleashed by Hitler and Stalin upon their domestic political opponents in the 1930's."

SOWETAN

Multiparty Talks in December 'Best Christmas Present'—"News that multiparty talks will be held on December 20 and 21 is about the best Christmas present for this country," writes the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 November on a page 10 commentary. Yet, "this conference must not only take off, but must be made a success." Because without political stability, the country's socioeconomic problems will be aggravated and "the deep socioeconomic problems the country is undergoing at the present need a massive injection of development aid into impoverished communities and investments to buttress this development."

26 Nov Newspapers

MB2611122291

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Criticism of Destruction of P.W. Botha Tapes—Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 26 November in a page 22 editorial states: "Former President P.W. Botha is quite right: National Intelligence chief Neil Barnard has no right to destroy the tape-recording of the historic encounter between Mr Botha and Nelson Mandela on July 5 1989." *THE STAR* believes Barnard should have placed an embargo on the publication of the tape "until a date when its contents would have been of historical rather than contemporary importance. He cannot, however, justify its destruction, which may even have contravened the law. Nor can he justify destroying his notes of the meeting." But, Mr Botha does not "emerge from the fracas with much credit. He seems less concerned with historical truth than self-justification; he wants to dissociate himself from Mr de Klerk's brave decisions to unban the ANC [African National Congress] and to release Mr Mandela without insisting on a renunciation of violence."

BUSINESS DAY

Procedure Hiccups at Multiparty Talks: Preparatory Meeting—"Anyone hoping that Friday's [29 November] preparatory meeting for the multiparty conference will be a time of reconciliation and goodwill had better think again," declares Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 26 November in a page 8 editorial. The two main parties, the National Party, NP, and the ANC, "appear to have gone a long way towards agreement on the questions of procedure and agenda which the meeting has to address. However, two parties of slightly lesser stature—the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Inkatha—seem determined to use minor points of procedure to demonstrate their muscle." "It is going to require a delicate combination of flexibility and firmness on the part of the ANC and government to deal with hiccups of this sort. The bottom line is that talks proceed as quickly as possible."

SOWETAN

Call for PAC To Attend Multiparty Preparatory Talks—Although it is not yet clear whether the PAC will attend the Multiparty Conference preparatory meeting talks on 27 December, "it is clear that if it does it will do so at some cost among its supporters," notes Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 26 November in a page 8 editorial. "As PAC leaders wrestle with the problem today there may, in a strange way, be a lesson for them from the experience of the ruling National Party. We are not suggesting that the National Party has changed to the extent that it is now a champion of black liberation. But the party has changed. And in doing so it had to turn its back on thousands of its supporters who today support the Conservative Party. It was a risk which the leaders of the National Party—who

knew they could no longer go on in the old way—had to take. In the same way we believe that the PAC leaders should today grit their teeth and go to the talks despite the objections of some of their supporters."

27 Nov Newspapers

MB2711111391

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Government Hemorrhages White Support—"The government has, to be sure, been hemorrhaging white support to the Conservative Party [CP] as negotiations have stumbled forward, but the issue is no longer how many seats the Official Opposition occupies in the House of Assembly," says Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 27 November in a page 24 editorial. "The issue is whether the government can hold on to enough white support, long enough to scrape by in a referendum on a new constitution. Virginia, like all by-elections a very specific case, will not in itself answer this question. Constituency delimitation favours the CP and the swing to the Right cannot be extrapolated on this basis. But losing is still going to be a painful experience for the NP [National Party]. It might, for one thing, prompt Mr de Klerk to take a lesson from President Bush—and start spending more time at home attending to domestic unease, rather than savouring encores on the world stage."

BUSINESS DAY

SACP Undeterred by Failed Socialism—"Undaunted by history, undeterred by present reality and unswerving from its path to a perfect future, the South African Communist Party [SACP] marches on, knowing it is the rest of the world that is out of step," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 27 November. "Gwede Mantashe, chairman of the SACP's new PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] region, says the party is committed to the realisation of scientific socialism based on Marxism-Leninism. Unlike Joe Slovo, Mantashe doesn't need even to ask if socialism has failed; railing against unemployment, poverty and disease, he declares it is capitalism that has let mankind down. A man who encompasses the world in one magnificent sweep will not be disturbed by churlish reminders of the truths of the Soviet or South African economies. Such strengths will be in evidence at the SACP congress next month. They will be needed by that dwindling band. It is not easy to keep pace and direction when the rest of the world is striding eagerly the other way."

SOWETAN

Miners, Management, Police Responsible for Mine Deaths—"For eight more miners to die at the President Steyn mine only a week or two after an explosion of violence there which horrified the nation is totally unacceptable," declares Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 27 November in a page 12 editorial. "It is unacceptable insofar as the murderous miners themselves are

concerned, it is unacceptable insofar as mine management is concerned and it unacceptable insofar as the police, whose job law and order is, are concerned."

SOUTH

'Miles Away' From Addressing Black Education Issue—Cape Town SOUTH in English for 21-27 November in a page 6 editorial believes "we are still miles away from comprehensive action" to address the black education issue. "There have been valiant individual and mass struggles by millions to get educated despite bantu education and its gutter coloured and Indian counterparts." "Does real change then have to wait upon a new government—one that we hope will have both the will and the way to tackle these problems? It may turn out that the discredited slogan 'liberation before education' becomes a fateful prediction. And liberation will suffer accordingly."

CITY PRESS

Azapo Urged To Participate in Multiparty Conference—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 24 November in a page 14 editorial notes that the Azanian People's

Organization, Azapo, has withdrawn from the Multiparty Conference, MPC, scheduled for 20 and 21 December. However, "Azapo as a lone voice in the wilderness also cannot hope to influence the course of events in a future South Africa. While their militance is laudable, they will be marginalised outside the MPC. Besides, Azapo should channel its energies in directions other than calling for a black Christmas and demonstrating at sporting events. These are the outdated tactics of the politics of yesteryear. We urge them to reconsider their position and participate in the talks."

CAPE TIMES

A Determined South African Drive To Foster Economic Cooperation—"President De Klerk's call for a Southern African conference to foster economic growth and security reflects the dramatic change in this country's regional policy since the Botha era," begins a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 22 November. "A concerted drive by Pretoria to destabilise the region for defensive purposes has given way to an equally determined drive to foster trade and economic co-operation. South Africa now seeks to play a constructive rather than a dominating role in the sub-continent."

Angola

Government Criticizes UNITA for Accusations

*MB2211072491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] Without confirming or denying anything, the Angolan Government team to the Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF, reacted last night to the accusations made by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, concerning cease-fire violations.

Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Neto, acting chief of the government team to the CMVF, severely criticized UNITA for contravening the methods recommended under the terms of the peace accords. He added that the CMVF had only been notified about the violation yesterday.

[Begin recording] [Neto] The television and radio broadcasting of that communique caught the CMVF by surprise. In the face of that behavior, we can only think that UNITA was trying to convince the Angolan public and the international community that the Angolan Government, rather than UNITA, is trying to hamper the peace process. Thus, we think that UNITA acted in bad faith because it moved away from the methods provided for by the peace accords and by the regulations approved by the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, and the CMVF. Those regulations clarify what steps and procedures to follow whenever incidents arise that need to be dealt with by legally created institutions responsible for overseeing the cease-fire process in general, and the implementation of the peace accords in particular.

As we said earlier, those procedures have not been observed in this instance. Only today at 1200 [1100 GMT] did we become aware of UNITA's protest note concerning the alleged incident, or the alleged violation of the peace accords by the Angolan Government. It was a unilateral move. The regulations do not provide for unilateral moves. We believe that UNITA made a procedural error. We, in the CMVF, are still discussing many cases but nobody makes them public before the CMVF determines the nature of those incidents. The accords state that the CMVF is responsible for determining whether a certain incident has been a violation or otherwise, after holding one or more meetings on the matter.

[Reporter] Mr. Lieutenant Colonel: You have spoken about incidents that have been resolved by the CMVF. Don't you think that its findings, relating to those incidents, should be made public? Don't you think that it would be in line with the people's desire to follow the process and learn the outcome of the various incidents discussed by the CMVF?

[Neto] Your concern is a just one. I think it is a right that assists our people to participate in our peace process and to learn about the resolution of certain incidents. In

some cases, our people are also the targets of abuse. In other cases, they are even the central figures. I would only like to note that there have been incidents that were resolved. The CMVF follows the necessary methods to report those incidents to the CCPM. In turn, based on the nature of the resolution, the CCPM has the prerogative to decide whether the findings can be made public. [end recording]

UNITA Says All Government Prisoners Released

*MB2211121491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Nov 91*

[Text] Paulo Gato, a member of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, team to the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM has said his organization no longer has any detained prisoners. He said they have all been released and handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC. They must now inform the ICRC about where they want to be moved to.

[Begin Gato recording] All prisoners have been released and handed over to the ICRC, which will now follow the normal procedure of interviewing them. Some 200 prisoners are ready to be sent home. They have been waiting to be moved from Jamba international airport for more than 15 days, all because the Angolan Government has not yet made available any aircraft to come and fetch those compatriots.

As for the others, their interviews are to continue. As we learn whether they want to return to their homes or come to Luanda, we will inform the ICRC accordingly. The ICRC is well informed about the entire process. [end recording]

Government Troops Chief of Staff Cited on Cabinda

*MB2211201791 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1921 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] Soyo (Zaire), 22 Nov (ANGOP)—A military source stated in Soyo City in the northern Zaire Province on 21 November that the Cabinda problem is more of a political question than a military one. Speaking to ANGOP, General Alberto Correia Neto, chief of staff [EMG] of the government troops, said that the problem requires careful analysis so that Cabinda will not break away from the rest of the country.

Correia Neto is in Soyo at the head of a delegation of senior EMG personnel. The delegation will assess the confinement of government troops, and assign responsibilities to the joint teams responsible for the disarming of landmines.

Asked to comment about the situation of troops that have been confined to assembly points, Neto said that thanks to the role played by the United Nations and several countries, the supply of food to confined troops has been dealt with.

FNLA's Holden Roberto Discusses Party Program

*MB1011151191 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Nov 91*

[Report on interview with Holden Roberto, president of the Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA; date and place not given—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] Holden Roberto, president of the Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA, has said that his party is for the creation of a state of law in Angola. Speaking to Angolan newsmen, Holden Roberto said that should the FNLA win the elections, its first task will be the construction of a state of law.

[Roberto] "The first task will be to transform Angola into a state of law whereby individual and collective freedoms will be respected.

"There will be a free economic system in order to permit competition among Angolans, and foreigners. Our social policy includes educational reforms, and the creation of conditions so that Angola may receive foreign workers. We will also look after the interests of Angolan citizens, who, after 16 years, are facing health shortcomings. Conditions will be created so that Angolans may work and take part in development."

The FNLA leader said his idea is not to spend time judging past errors, but rather discussing far-reaching issues.

[Roberto] "We believe that a national sovereign conference [words indistinct] to save this country. We do not intend to accuse anyone. We want to look for solutions suitable to the Angolan reality.

"What does the CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission] (?represent)? It [words indistinct] it is not possible to say that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] represent the majority [words indistinct] U.S., Soviet, and Portuguese.

"I am among those who have fought for the Angolan people. After an arduous struggle [words indistinct]."

Holden Roberto said that [words indistinct] the task of educating and training the people.

[Roberto] "My wish is [words indistinct] where there is no information there is no progress. We want clean and open news media. All Angolans must take part [words indistinct] education and training of people. The radio must provide education to the people.

"After 15 years of Marxism [words indistinct] we must educate the people, and encourage them. That is our duty."

The FNLA leader expressed concern over the existence of UNITA's Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockrel, and the Angola Combatant radio program run by the MPLA.

[Roberto] "The peace accords have already been signed. Why are attacks still being leveled over the radio? One cannot understand that. People are still dying despite the peace accords.

"What is the future of our children? Every Angolan is asking that question."

Botswana

Masire Speaks at Opening Session of Parliament

*MB1211062191 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1910 GMT 11 Nov 91*

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has said the private sector and every individual have a role to play in ensuring the country's sustainable environment as a legacy for future generations.

Opening a new session of parliament this afternoon, Dr. Masire said it is not the duty of the government alone to address the problems caused by the adverse effects of the greenhouse gases, but of the entire nation. He said the Department of Meteorological Services has joined forces with the rest of the world to study the adverse effects of the greenhouse gases, as well as to find ways of minimizing the destruction of the ozone layer.

Dr. Masire said land use planning and monitoring for the sustainable agricultural projects has been designed to help achieve more efficient use of land resource, taking into account environmental factors. He said since deforestation and land degradation have been occurring at a rapid speed in recent years. There is urgent need to pay more attention to designing development programs that integrate environmental concern.

Dr. Masire said the management of efficient utilization of forests and rangeland are vital prerequisites for sustained agricultural development. He said the government must create public awareness of the importance of forests and rangeland resources, adding that public participation in these resources must be conducted through extension training, educational programs and campaigns, including research.

President Masire also talked about the National Water Master Plan Study, which he said has been completed. He gave an overview of the country's water situation, saying both the lower Shashe and Motloutse Rivers [words indistinct] great potential as regional water sources. He said the Motloutse also has the potential for (?limited) irrigation.

Dr. Masire emphasized the need to find a major source of water for areas in (?eastern) Botswana, especially the Gaborone area, not later than 1996-97.

On other issues, Dr. Masire said trade and industry development and private sector initiative will remain a central feature of the sustainable growth during the National Development Plan Seven. He said the manufacturing base will be broadened to achieve economic diversification. He said the export of nontraditional commodities will increasingly gain importance during this period, adding that there has been a significant increase in the manufacturing value of nontraditional exports, particularly textiles.

On wildlife and tourism, the president said management plans to optimize preservation and conservation in national parks and game reserves are in progress, with funds for the program already secured under Lome III.

On mining, President Masire said the diamond, copper, nickel, and coal mines continue to operate efficiently and maintain a steady output. He, however, said the situation is less favorable in mineral markets, saying the international markets continue to experience difficult trading conditions because of the slowing down of economies in Europe and America.

On energy, President Masire said the major event in the past year has been the linking of the Francistown and Bulawayo power grids. He said Botswana has been importing relatively large amounts of power through this link.

Dr. Masire also talked about education, saying the government is to reexamine and review the country's education structure, with a view to give vocational education the priority it deserves. He also touched on national registration, the issuing of new passports, which he said their security features are formidable enough to discourage forgers.

President Masire also talked about government intervention in labor disputes, which he said has been regarded as paternalistic and [word indistinct] to sound and independent collective bargaining. The president emphasized that the government has a duty to ensure that no industrial action degenerates into anarchy and wanton destruction of either human life or property. He said the government will retain the right to intervene where necessary and in the national interest, adding that the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs will, during the current session, introduce some of the [words indistinct] of the revised act.

On crime, President Masire said the crime in the country has reached a most disturbing phase, with theft, burglary, and attacks becoming a common feature, including theft by servants in the public service. He said every effort is being made to curb the situation, even though these efforts have not been successful due to limited resources. Dr. Masire called on the nation at large to help in the fight against crime.

On international affairs, Dr. Masire said the mood in international relations is characterized by the spirit of

detente, which he said has resulted in the improved relations between super powers.

He said the situation in South Africa is developing in the desired direction, and commended the historic National Peace Accord, saying it was a commendable initiative towards solving violence in that country. He said Botswana urges all parties in South Africa to work closely together towards the production of a constitution which would lead that country to the establishment of a nonracial and democratic society.

Dr. Masire also expressed the hope that the Angolan peace accord will contribute to peace in the region. He also said he wishes peace could be achieved in Mozambique.

Dr. Masire also talked about the international economic scene, saying the African Economic Community Treaty signed in Abuja, Nigeria, is an encouraging facilitator of trade and economic activity in Africa.

He said Botswana's foreign policy, like the country's domestic policy, must aggressively address the efforts of diversifying the economy through the expansion of external trade and promotion of true interdependence. He said the foreign policy must also take into account the changing world scene by adapting to changes.

Parliament Considers Striker's Demands

MB1611094391 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] The minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe, has been briefing parliament on the financial and economic implications of acceding to the demands by industrial class workers for a 154 percent wage increase.

He said if the government was to accede to the demands, it would mean that the government would spend 43,622 million pula this year alone on 5,513 industrial class workers at the lowest grade of A-3. He said if the same 154 percent increases apply to the 24,631 industrial class workers from A3 to B2-grades, the wage bill will increase from 115,092 million pula to 292 million pula. General Merafhe said the magnitude of such an increase is unaffordable and could not be sustained in view of the expected government deficit starting this financial year. He said the wage increase of industrial class workers will also affect the permanent and pensionable staff on the B5 to B2 salary scales, whom he said earned similar salaries to those of the industrial class.

He also said the wage bill would even be compounded further by the fact that workers beyond B2-grade would also need similar increases in pay which he said would lead to overlapping, lumping and compression of salaries as it happened during the job evaluation exercise. General Merafhe added that the wage increases, as demanded by the industrial class workers, would also affect government's development program and the economy as a whole. He said this would mean diverting

the coffers earmarked for development projects towards the sustenance of the wage bill at the expense of the general welfare of society at large, the majority of whom he said, are not fortunate to have wage employment.

He said if funds could not be diverted to meet the demands of the industrial class workers, it would mean laying off some of them in order to afford to pay those remaining, the 154 percent increase [sentence as heard]. General Merafhe, however, said this measure would also worsen the problem of unemployment apart from it being extremely hard to afford. He said it will also entail an increase of wages for government employees and also result in similar demands by private sector employees. He also said such private sector demands, if enforced through legal minimum wages of at least 600 pula per month, would result in marginal firms going out of business because of the unaffordable wage cost. He said this would also result in those firms substituting machinery and other capital intensive methods of production for labor to increase their prices.

General Merafhe added that this would reduce the national output and economic growth rate which would result in falling living standards. He said this could also lead Botswana to become a high wage but low productivity economy, which would in turn lead to economic disaster as the country has to compete with other countries in attracting investors so as to create more jobs for Botswana. General Merafhe further said the balance of payment position and the size of the country's foreign exchange reserve would be affected drastically with the increased demand for mainly imported goods that will be consumed once increased wages work themselves through all the factors of the economy. This, he said, will fuel inflation and adversely affect the rural non-wage earners and pensioners as well as reduce the welfare of the poorest segment of the nation.

Earlier, the minister gave parliamentarians a background of events leading to the 4 November strike by the industrial class employees. He said he could not give details of discussions of meetings held because the matter has been taken to the courts, but said the industrial class employees did not follow stipulated procedures such as informing their employers, the Directorate of Public Service Management, of the impending strike nor informing the Commissioner of Labor about the dispute.

Adopts New Food Security Policy

MB2211121591 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Martin Monnathoko, has welcomed the decision by parliament to adopt a new agricultural policy promoting food security over self-sufficiency. He was opening a two-day Botswana Veterinary Association Conference on animal disease control measures at the Gaborone Sun [hotel] this morning.

Dr. Monnathoko said the role of government in implementing the new policy will be limited to research extension and provision of personnel and infrastructure necessary for good management practices. He said the government introduced the new policy because it realized that the old policy of food self-sufficiency is not sustainable under Botswana's agro-ecological conditions. He said the reasons for abandoning the food self-sufficiency policy are that soils are poor, rainfall is erratic, and other environmental conditions are not favorable.

Dr. Monnathoko said the government adopted food security as a policy because it is sustainable, both economically and environmentally. He said the policy of [word indistinct] will ensure efficient use of natural resources because of the [word indistinct] soil and climatic conditions.

Dismissed Strikers Seek RSA Trade Union Support

MB1211174091 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1100 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Report on interview with Botswana's National Amalgamated Union spokesman by Nan Drew; place and date not given—from the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Botswana's state and parastatal employees are considering turning to South African trade unions for help in resolving their wage dispute with the Masire government. The two-day strike by up to 50,000 manual workers last week failed to achieve the desired six-fold increase in wages, and resulted in 12,000 strikers being fired.

Nan Drew asked Botswana's National Amalgamated Union spokesman, Samuel Malodi, for an update:

[Begin recording] [Malodi] The current situation in our country is, our Botswana Government has called us yesterday afternoon, to try to resolve this matter. What they told us is, they are prepared to reemploy the employees, those who have been engaged in a strike.

[Drew] How many were on strike?

[Malodi] The figure runs between 60,000 and 70,000.

[Drew] Is it true that the union leaders are seeking international support?

[Malodi] Certainly. That is true. Actually, we have appealed to [word indistinct] to pressurize our government to abide by the existing collective labor agreement between the Botswana Government and our trade union. Actually, we have also appealed to the trade unions of South Africa to support our case. That is, we have appealed to Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, as well as National Union of Mineworkers. We have appealed to them, to their offices, to write to the state president to rectify this error.

[Drew] And what has the response been?

[Malodi] We have not actually received any response so far. Maybe because we have just posted the document recently, Monday [11 November] morning.

[Drew] And at the moment all the workers are back at work again?

[Malodi] There is great confusion, anyway. Some workers are still roaming the streets, others are occupying the trade union premises, and others are queuing in the lines at their respective work places, to be reemployed. [end recording]

Comoros

Party Declares Opposition to President Djohar

AB2011175091 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT
19 Nov 91

[Text] Moroni, Nov 19 (AFP)—The UDZIMA party of Comoro Islands President Said Mohamed Djohar says it had withdrawn its support from him and is going into opposition.

In a statement issued late Monday as the president left for a summit of French-speaking nations in Paris after announcing a constitutional referendum and general elections in the near future, the party said "incoherence, anarchy and demagoguery" marked the government's implementation of an economic structural adjustment programme advocated by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

It accused Djohar of a political witchhunt following a sweeping cabinet reshuffle in August which saw almost all serving ministers dropped after the supreme court tried to impeach the president and remove him from office for "serious negligence." The party statement said Djohar was "deliberately ruling with a minority of the minority."

UDZIMA (Comoran Union for Progress) complained that former bitter opponents of Djohar now wielded power. It was alluding to the Democratic Front, which in last year's presidential poll advised voters to abstain "so as not to have to choose between cancer and AIDS." The Front is now in government.

Political analysts on the Indian Ocean islands said the main thrust of the UDZIMA statement was an attack on the growing influence of new finance minister Mohamed Said Mchamgama. He was campaign director for Djohar's main presidential rival Mohamed Taki but subsequently changed sides and became Djohar's personal adviser on cooperation and investments, having meanwhile married the president's daughter.

Angry students threw up barricades in the capital on Monday to protest that the new school year due to start

in September still had not done so. Teachers are refusing to work until claims on status, promotions and allowances are met.

President, Opposition Agree on New Government

AU2211201791 Paris AFP in English 1938 GMT
22 Nov 91

[Text] Paris, Nov 22 (AFP)—The Comoro Islands' main opposition leaders have reached an agreement with the country's president, Said Mohammed Djohar, to start forming a new government on Monday, they said here Friday.

Mohamed Taki and Abdul Madjid told a news conference they also agreed at a meeting Friday with Djohar to start a process of national reconciliation and organize a national conference on the country's future.

Djohar came to Paris to attend a summit of Franco-phone nations.

The opposition leaders said they planned to return Sunday to the Comoro capital Moroni on the same plane as Djohar and that he had promised to confirm the accord at a news conference before his departure.

Taki, who ran unsuccessfully against Djohar for president in January 1990, said he was not worried about a warrant for his arrest issued by the Djohar government.

"All Comoros political parties have decided to make a clean slate of the past and prepare for the future," said Taki, who has spent the past five years in exile in France.

He praised Djohar, saying: "He could have chosen to govern by force of arms, he chose to govern by democracy and to reestablish peace in his country."

Taki rejected the picture some of his critics have painted of him as a pro-Iranian Moslem fundamentalist, saying he was a "practicing Moslem" but "certainly not a fundamentalist" and had "never met with a single Iranian" during his stay in France.

He also denied his country's relations with France would suffer if he headed the future government, saying he wanted "cooperation with France to be strengthened even more."

France intervened militarily in the Comoro Islands after the murder of then-president Ahmed Abdallah in November 1989. For some weeks after the assassination, the republic was run by French mercenary Bob Denard and a small army of his henchmen who had served as Abdallah's presidential guard.

Malawi

President Banda Returns From Visit to UK 22 Nov

MB2211201591 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount Chief] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, said today that his visit to the United Kingdom had been very successful in that he was very well received wherever he went. The life president was speaking on arrival at Kamuzu International Airport in Lilongwe after being entertained to traditional dances performed by his mbumba [people] from all the three regions of the country.

He said during the visit he was well received by the clergy, politicians, as well as academics.

The life president said his visit to the United Kingdom was not strictly a private one. He explained that among other engagements he attended the 50th anniversary of his eldership in the Church of Scotland. The life president pointed out that in Scotland church eldership is a very important post, and that it is not everyone who is elected to the post. He stressed that the fact he has been church elder for 50 years is very significant. At this point, the life president said he had been invited to Scotland because there are not many people who have been church elders for 50 years, not even in Scotland itself.

On the situation here at home, the life president said he was happy that things went well, to hear that people have prepared their gardens, or had already planted. The life president also expressed his happiness, to learn that this year has been the best economically, because agricultural produce fetched good prices on the market. He said this is what he wants because he wants his people to have enough money.

The life president expressed the hope that the people will continue to work hard in the fields, to ensure the country's continued prosperity.

Mauritius

South Africa's de Klerk Arrives on Visit 16 Nov

MB1611163191 Johannesburg SABA in English
1612 GMT 16 Nov 91

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Mauritius Nov 16 SABA—President F.W. de Klerk and his entourage arrived to a low-profile welcome in Mauritius on Saturday and an open attack on the South Africans in a leading French local newspaper.

Mr de Klerk and his wife, Marike, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and other ranking officials were

hurried into the international airport building via a telescopic passage to SAA [South African Airways] Magaliesberg's main door.

The president was whisked off to an impromptu press conference where two dozen local journalists and his own media party asked a few questions.

It was his first visit since a private one before becoming a cabinet minister, he told them.

He had arrived after a "very successful visit" to Israel, Oman and Taiwan, and he now welcomed the opportunity to meet the Mauritian prime minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, and his government.

"In the past year or so, the relations between our two countries have improved dramatically in business and civil service exchanges, trade matters and bilateral interests," he said.

"We know South Africans come here in great numbers and that is already a very important link between South Africa and Mauritius."

Asked about the constitutional talks, he acknowledged that other leaders in South Africa had predicted an early start to all-party talks. There had been hitches on a precise date, but he knew they would start soon.

"It is the only thing to do that is viable, practical and sensible—to sit around a table and find consensus."

Mr de Klerk then left for the prime minister's residence where he and Mr Botha had a brief meeting with the prime minister and Mr Botha's counterpart, Mr Paul Derenger, who both had to leave soon after on a long-standing overseas trip.

Mr de Klerk will be dined on Saturday night by the deputy prime minister, Dr Prem Nababsing.

The visit has been promoted as one of some importance for bilateral relations which have taken off since attending the Namibian independence celebrations brought Mr Derenger to South Africa.

Ministers, officials and businessmen have subsequently led missions dealing with energy, agriculture, health and trade ventures.

In particular, Mauritius had approached South Africa for assistance last year when the threatening Gulf War created a potential fuel crisis for the island.

On Saturday, however, the French daily, L'EXPRESS, pushed aside any notion of "joint ventures" being appropriate subjects for discussion, although it said the visit was no mere stopover and "meant business".

In a leading article entitled "Don't Fall in Love With South Africa Yet", it described South Africa as a country with a past to live down, a terrible past nobody should write off.

Mauritius had done a lot for South Africa by treating it as a favourite trading partner, by allowing its citizens to visit the country freely and by accepting South African investments in key sectors of their economy.

It had also promoted clandestine trade between Indian and South African business houses, by accepting lower quality South African goods and fruits than those exported to Europe, and by not insisting on country of origin being indicated on the labels of South African products.

"Despite its advanced technology and higher per capita income, South Africa remains an unsophisticated country with a lot to learn about social graces. Mauritius was educating it by setting the example in successful communal harmony and social integration among a highly diversified population.

"It would seem that South Africa is only interested in the kind of friends whose inferiority it enjoys."

Mr de Klerk, the paper says, should be well received in Mauritius, "without making a meal of it, and without the effusiveness one reserves for one's friends".

Mr de Klerk's party leaves for Jan Smuts Airport after lunch on Sunday. He is due to arrive back in South Africa at 5.30pm.

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama, RSA's De Klerk Said To Meet

MB2711071691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] The South African newspaper THE STAR has revealed that Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, met South African President Frederik de Klerk and Foreign Affairs Minister Roelof Botha in June 1991. The newspaper states that President de Klerk urged the Renamo leader to speed up efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Mozambican conflict.

Namibia

Foreign Ministry Reports 'Arafat Visit Postponed

MB2711115091 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1104 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Windhoek Nov 27 SAPA—Palestinian president and chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr Yasir 'Arafat's, visit to Namibia has been postponed "due to unforeseen circumstances", a Foreign Affairs Ministry statement said on Wednesday [27 November]. "The visit will now take place at another date which has to be mutually agreed upon by the Government of the Republic of Namibia and the state of Palestine," said the statement issued in Windhoek.

Mr 'Arafat was due to have arrived in Windhoek from Angola on Thursday for a two-day visit.

Cooperation Urged With New Botswana Border Post

MB0511100491 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Botswana has opened a new border post near the Namibian border town of Ndonga.

The principle immigration officer in the Caprivi, Richard Mutali, said although he has not officially been informed of the conditions under which the new post operated, he has requested Namibians visiting Botswana to cooperate with the officers there.

National Front Parties To Unite Into One Party

MB2610143091 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 22 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] The Namibia National Front (NNF) announced yesterday [21 October] that its various member parties would disband and unite under "a single political party".

In practice, the move means the consolidation of the former network of organisations into its largest member, SWANU [South-West Africa National Union]. The new party will be called SWANU of Namibia. This move comes amid rumours that SWANU itself might disband and affiliate with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

However, NNF President Vekuii Rukoro said yesterday the group was not planning to affiliate with SWAPO, but was interested in "closer cooperation with the ruling party."

At the crowded, impromptu press conference held to announce the changes Rukoro said "this decision heralds the beginning of the further growth of our party."

Zambia

New President Dismisses Armed Forces Commanders

MB2711140391 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1352 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Lusaka Nov 2 SAPA—In a major revamp of his security forces, Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has dismissed commanders of the Zambia Army, Zambia Air Force, Zambia National Service and the inspector general of police, SAPA's correspondent in Zambia reported on Wednesday.

President Chiluba has appointed new commanders and their deputies who will assume their responsibilities with immediate effect.

Zambia Army Commander Lt General Francis Sibamba, Zambia Air Force Commander Herbert Simutowe,

Zambia National Service Commandant Major General Dixon Zulu and Inspector General of Police Zunga Sialalima and his Commissioner of Police Christopher Mhang'o and Head of Research at the Defence Headquarters Major General Tom Fara have been relieved of their duties.

Mr Chiluba told a news conference today that they would receive their full benefits due to them.

The new army commander is L. Simbeye and his deputy is Brigadier General C. Moono while the Zambia Air Force Commander is Colonel Sikapwasha and his deputy commander is S. Zuze. The new commandant of the National Service is Colonel M.S. Musonda.

The new inspector general of police is Mr Darius Kalebo and his new commissioner of police is Mr H.K. Simasiku.

President Chiluba has also made several changes at the brigade level and Military Intelligence Service.

Chiluba Discusses Democracy, RSA Relations

MB2211181791 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1830 GMT 21 Nov 91

[“Exclusive interview” with Zambian President Frederick Chiluba by South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, reporter George Mazarakis in Lusaka—recorded. Introduction by SABC presenter Penny Smythe in the “AGENDA” studio, Johannesburg.]

[Text] [Smythe] After 27 years of authoritarian rule in Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda is out of office. This week the new Zambian President, Dr. Frederick Chiluba, had talks with a South African business delegation. Agenda's George Mazarakis visited Lusaka with the delegation for an exclusive interview with President Chiluba.

[Mazarakis] The SACOB [South African Chamber of Business] delegation met President Chiluba at Government House in Lusaka. Minutes earlier the president had concluded his very first cabinet meeting. I asked him how his government planned to sustain the newly-found multiparty democracy in Zambia.

[Chiluba] We know that in democracy the achievement is one thing, the sustenance of this is another thing, and therefore, we are faced with a situation where every effort has to be made to distinguish or to keep the separation of powers intact, in order to ensure that the checks and balances are in place, namely that the legislature has to be kept as independent, as free as possible, especially in a situation where one party has such an overwhelming majority.

You know, we have 125 seats against 25 in the opposition. That places on us immense responsibilities to ensure that democracy is not only talked about; it's really practiced and observed, and people must be seen to be respected for their views. And as a result the aspect of the news media in the country even takes on a more sort of,

responsible and big responsibility too. The government has to ensure that freedom of the press has a lot of meaning otherwise a government with such a huge majority can easily sweep the dirt under the carpet.

[Mazarakis] Now the newspapers were nationalized during the Kaunda era ...

[Chiluba, interrupts] We are getting away from all this culture. We are glad that today we have about two, three independently owned newspapers, privately owned. And I think this is adding on to the values of our democratic principles and beliefs that we have propounded over a long time. But we want to ensure also that the rule of law, which can play the role of arbitration, the role of regulation, the role of ensuring that there is equality of treatment, equality of opportunity is also sustained.

And, therefore, the independence of the legislature, the independence of the judiciary, will ensure that the democracy we talk about is in place. And also, our people have been told, and they are being told from day to day that the culture of sitting on the fence must come to an end. They must become more participants in order to ensure that this thing is real. They must constantly, everyday, persistently fight for their rights, because they have a duty so to do, in order to ensure that democracy does not die.

[Mazarakis] Now democracy and all these ideas we've been speaking about are after all, ideas, but the reality of life in Zambia is one of economic instability, really, and economic destruction in some sectors. You have a huge economic problem to sort out. How do you intend to do this?

[Chiluba] Perhaps I will begin to say that in fact, with the loss of democracy there was loss also of those standards. It is quite clear that wherever the one-party state has been in place, it doesn't matter where, in Africa or Europe, there has been a tendency not only to overcentralize power, political power, but also to centralize economic power, in other words, you know the one-party political structure has been synonymous with the command economy. And with the command economy there was no accountability. With lack of accountability, absolutely, you didn't expect the politician to live up to his expectation.

The [name indistinct] was in control of the economy. Plunder, general devastation was the order of the day. We are starting. There will be a lot of friction obviously. We are moving away from the command economy into the market economy and allow the men and women who have the enterprise to set up business and we believe that the success of this business will provide the needed revenue through taxation and other means to make government programs be carried out.

[Mazarakis] Now you speak of other means. Obviously the international community is expected to play a role

here and we could possibly expect more communication on that level from South Africa. Is that something we could glean?

[Chiluba] We intend to trade with South Africa, we intend to trade with all the world. We want to take advantage of the economies of scale in South Africa available. We consider South Africa a manufacturer of this area but not only that, we intend to, I think, improve upon the balance of trade between countries by encouraging certain activities in the area. And we know that we are not void of the fact that we have to help in ensuring that the political dispensation now taking place in that country is assisted by us in every way so that the parties to this conflict, the parties to this problem, you know are assisted greatly and an amicable solution is found so that South Africa continues to be part of the region. We do believe that whilst we are kind of helping in the political process, South Africa and the rest of the countries in the area must begin to think seriously about turning the whole area into an economic unit; integrated for these common goals of our people.

[Mazarakis] For a long time Zambia was one of the Frontline States, and these states were in fact positioned politically and economically against South Africa. How do you see that relationship evolving now?

[Chiluba] Well, first of all, let me be very honest with you. I do believe that in terms of the statistics available, trade between this country and South Africa has never declined. It's rather the hypocritical language which was applied by the previous administration that fooled the world into believing that there was any slow-down or decline in trade. There never was at all. In fact figures indicate that there was either a sustained level or it was increasing.

What we do intend to do is, in addition to the figures and facts that do exist, we want to speak a language which is, you know, compatible with the facts and figures, so that the world knows that we are neighbors and we trade together and we have never stopped and that even so, perhaps our language could best be utilized to help the people understand, and the people of South Africa also come together.

What we have wanted and what our government fought against, and we would like to continue to fight against, is this question of racial discrimination as exemplified by apartheid. But now this is being dismantled by President de Klerk and I think he needs a hand. He needs a hand. He needs better understanding in order to enable him, to help him and the other forces and other, you know, parties to the conflict to resolve this issue amicably.

[Mazarakis] How do you read the political situation in the rest of Africa?

[Chiluba] These changes may have different characteristics from one country to another, but I also want to say that it will be like an ostrich burying his head in the sand for any politician, anywhere, to think that the changes won't come. It's a matter of time. These changes are coming. So I think it's incumbent upon whoever the president is, in Africa, to realize that this change is coming; when, we don't know.

I am proud of this one thing: that we were able with the help of the Almighty God, through the blood of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Master, that we were blessed with peace. And in peace we managed to bring about this change. Democracy, human rights, cannot be a luxury for Western democracies. Human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy; they are a necessity for mankind as a whole.

[Mazarakis] Mr. President, thank you for the privilege.

Benin

Soglo Returns From Francophone Summit, Comments

AB2611195091 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio Network in French
1930 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Excerpt] President Nicephore Soglo this morning returned to Cotonou from the Francophone summit in Paris. President Soglo defended the thesis of a Marshall Plan for Africa's economic recovery.

Upon his arrival early this morning at the Cotonou Airport, President Soglo told newsmen that he was very satisfied with the summit deliberations at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris.

Let us have more details from reporter Gerard Lohiyon:

[Begin Soglo recording] As a democratic country, this was our first participation in the Francophone summit, the fourth conference of French-speaking countries. This conference has indeed been one of maturity and consolidation and we were happy to hear what the media and France said about our democracy. We also spoke of our country's experience.

First of all, we said clearly that there was no single way to achieve democracy and that Beninese were convinced that the national conference was one of the ways to end to a deadlocked situation. I think that everybody understood the message very well.

Our second message was that we now have to implement the La Baule recommendations as well as decisions made by some developed countries such as Canada and the others who were present in order to give a concrete form to the democratic process which is in fact an instrument of development.

The third message we conveyed at the Francophone summit was that we firmly believed that this decade has been France's, the motherland of the Francophone movement and mentor of other countries of the French-speaking community. We also stressed that our destiny, our common destiny, was being shaped in Africa, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

I think that we got these three messages across and you can notice it through the media reports and solicitations we received. This shows that Benin showed pragmatism and was the star at the summit. This is what I can say to sum up what we did there. In the coming weeks and months, I hope we will concretize all this. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ivory Coast

New Gold Mining Production Unit Inaugurated

AB1311113091 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 12 Nov 91 p 14

[Excerpt] A new asset for the economic development of our country is mining exploitation. The Ity Mining Company, SMI, the first unit of its kind, was inaugurated on 8 November by Mr. Yed Esaie Angoran, minister of industry, mines, and energy. It was certainly an important ceremony, drawing thousands of people—political and administrative authorities, dignitaries, and ordinary citizens—from the region, as well as many others from the four corners of the country.

The importance of the occasion was further enhanced by the presence of representatives of each of the presidents of our institutions, by the presence of French Ambassador Michel Dupuch, and by the presence also of mining dignitaries, notably Mr. Allaire, chairman of the Mining and Geological Research Bureau, BRGM; and Mr. Jean Lespine, managing director of the French mining company, Coframines.

An example of a successful partnership between Ivory Coast and France, the SMI's purpose is to exploit the Ity gold deposits and produce and market this gold deposit as well as other metals, ores, and associated substances. The Ity deposit is located some 15 km from the Zouan-Hounien subprefecture, with reserves estimated at 12 to 20 tons of gold.

Born from the political will of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the SMI was created in 1983 and legalized in 1989. It has a capital of 600 million francs [not further identified] jointly held by Ivory Coast and France. The 60 percent Ivorian share is held by Mining Development Company of Ivory Coast, while the remaining 40 percent French share is held by Coframines, which performed the engineering installation and gave technical assistance to get the project off the ground.

The company invested a total of 4.5 billion francs [not further identified], has a production capacity of one metric tonne per year, and employs 55 persons, including 52 Ivorians. The first ingot was cast on 28 January 1991. The cast is done in accordance with a new process developed recently in the United States. This process, with a reasonable overhead cost, allows for recovery output higher than the traditional methods. The ingot obtained was about 23 carats, and 95 percent pure. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Taylor Warns Sawyer Not To Move Government Seat

AB2611221591 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor has said that the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] [words indistinct] may be (?branded) as impossible if the leader of the

Monrovia-based government of Amos Sawyer attempts to move in the apartment building located in Congo-town.

President Taylor in an interview of local and foreign journalists at the Executive Mansion today said the entire process of the Liberian peace question could be damaged if Amos Sawyer attempts to move his government in the apartment building, formerly the Chinese Embassy.

An Executive Mansion press release issued today said this warning to Dr. Sawyer is in the interest of peace and that he should refrain from engaging in any act that would endanger the peace process. Against this background, President Taylor has called on the people of Monrovia to demonstrate against Dr. Sawyer's attempt to move his Ducor-based Executive Mansion to Congo-town.

President Taylor made it clear that this move by Amos Sawyer is tantamount to relegation of territory to Sawyer by the NPFL, encroachment, and a declaration of war on the National Patriotic Front of Liberia. Noting further, the president said he had already referred the matter to the commander [word indistinct] of the peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] that is policing the peace process in Liberia.

Sawyer Criticizes Corruption, Nominates Officials

*AB2611125091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 26 Nov 91*

[Text] Interim President Amos Sawyer says that the interim government will not trade off good government only to achieve political accommodation in the country. The people of this country are entitled to a high level of performance and integrity from public servants, President Sawyer said yesterday, adding: We wish to serve due notice to those in government who regard public office as an opportunity to amass wealth at the expense of the country to mend their ways now.

According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA, President Sawyer made the statement yesterday during a news conference at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. He warned that government will not only dismiss public servants for financial malpractices but will also prosecute them. He said we must commit ourselves anew with diligence and honesty to the urgent task of national reconstruction, reconciliation, and democratic institution-building. He clarified that this warning does not mean, suggest that there is corruption in the government, adding: We are taking a stockpile [as heard] of the good side of government.

He praised the local press for its vigilance in reporting financial malpractices in government and assured the public that the interim government will investigate these reports as part of a systematic campaign to further good government, adding allegations must be proven. We will

not do witch-hunting. The president last Friday [22 November] ordered the Justice Ministry to investigate alleged malpractices at several government ministries and agencies.

Meanwhile, the president has nominated three persons to replace others recently rejected by the Interim Legislative Assembly, the ILA. Those nominated for confirmation by the ILA are: Francis Karpeh, minister of finance; Miatta Fahnbulleh, deputy minister of information for culture and tourism; and (Paul Molba-Richards,) deputy minister of education for administration.

Also nominated yesterday were Dr. J. Bernard Blamo as chairman of the National Readjustment Commission; and Mr. (James Ofamanya), assistant minister for administration at the Ministry of Education. According to LINA, President Sawyer made the disclosure yesterday at a news conference at the Executive Mansion. He said he was making the nominations in accordance with his constitutional obligations. President Sawyer also announced the establishment of a Presidential Task Force of National Development Policy Adjustment and Institutional Reform, and appointed Dr. (Toga McCintosh-Giwi) as its chairman.

The task force, Dr. Sawyer said, is to define a viable long-term national development policy direction and framework, as well as advise government on a desirable development management arrangement. The president said he will shortly name other members of the task force, which is to stimulate a productive public sector accountable to the people, as well as galvanize a committed and participatory development-oriented society. He said the task force will serve as an advisory group to the interim government on economic, financial, and institutional matters, and will also facilitate the process of improving equality of access to opportunities and the decentralization of political power.

Finance Minister Nominee Denies Allegations

*AB2311173091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Byron Tarr, the finance minister repeatedly rejected by Liberia's interim Legislative Assembly [ILA], in spite of being renominated by interim President Amos Sawyer, does not give up easily. The assembly turned him down on the grounds of high-handed behavior and mismanagement in his ministry when he was acting finance minister. Byron Tarr has been hitting back and has accused some members of the assembly of taking bribes to reject him, allegations which have also appeared in the press.

On the line to Monrovia, Max Slatter talked to Byron Tarr and asked him if he was not causing instability by hanging on and making these allegations:

[Begin recording] [Tarr] I think we need stability but we need democratic stability, and the presumption in our Constitution is that the democratic process should be based on the assumption of freedom and fairness, and freedom (?entails) responsibility. The ILA made allegations against me; they have been unable to prove that, but on the contrary, public newspapers have documented detailed allegations against them. I think it is in the public interest and in the building of democratic institutions that these things be investigated.

[Slatter] Isn't it simply the case that you are an unpopular candidate?

[Tarr] On the contrary, the publications of all the newspapers here show that what has been happening is in fact an effort to ensure that the financial management of the last 10 years which was so riddled with corruption will continue. We have been making efforts to uproot that. It has nothing to do with my popularity. In fact, the evidence points to the contrary of our popularity.

[Slatter] What are you doing now? Where do you take your case now?

[Tarr] I am asking as you said.... [changes thought] I have asked the president to conduct judicial inquiry into these allegations because the interim Legislative Assembly, under our Constitution, is presumed to act without prejudice, and if selfish interests such as the offer and receipt of bribery involving large sums of monies and other mobiles formed the basis of the rejection, that is not the way to build democracy.

[Slatter] Would you [word indistinct] again, I mean, would you want to be finance minister and...

[Tarr, interrupting] That is not the question at all. I am intent on proving that the commission, of glaring improprieties that they alleged, if there were any such thing at all, it was not committed by me but by them. [end recording]

Mali

Toure Returns From Francophone Summit, Comments

AB2611151091 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, chairman of the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People, returned to Bamako yesterday after his mission to Paris where he attended the Chaillot francophone summit. During his stay in Paris, the head of state held many rounds of bilateral talks outside the francophone movement summit. Apart from political issues, Lt. Col. Amadou Toumani Toure also discussed economic issues, beginning with representatives of French employers:

[Begin Toure recording] I explained Mali's new economic policy to them. We have adopted a liberal economy, and we have tried to streamline the administrative difficulties encountered in economic activities. We have made business easier with a more attractive investment system and especially with a more coherent single-window system which eliminates all administrative bottlenecks. In addition, we have also encouraged investments in Mali.

We made it a point to inform French employers about our new economic policy and to ask for their assistance and participation. I believe they are giving it good thought and that there will be an exchange of information and experience. They have even agreed to organize a seminar in (?Bamako) soon between the Malian and French private sectors for better familiarization. [passage omitted]

We also met with the managing director of the Air Afrique airline company as a followup to previous talks held in Bamako. As you know, Air Afrique has asked Mali to join it. We believe this is not a bad idea because we cannot continue to pay lip service to African integration while remaining outside the instruments for such integration. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nigeria

Grass Roots Elections Proceed 'Smoothly'

AB2411165391 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Results of yesterday's elections into all vacant positions in local governments throughout the country are being collated. A total of 290 chairmanships and 3,306 counselorship positions were involved in the exercise.

In Lagos, the elections went on smoothly in the six local government areas involved. Network News political correspondents, who visited some polling stations, report that accreditation was completed at the centers before the 10 o'clock deadline. The actual voting itself was hitch free.

After observing the exercise in some areas of Lagos State, the chairman of the National Electoral Commission, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, told newsmen that he was satisfied with what he had seen so far. He said the early accreditation at most of the centers was a credit to the open ballot system. Prof. Nwosu gave an indication that a decree on the conduct of the gubernatorial and State Assembly elections will be promulgated by the federal government next week.

Similar reports of peaceful and orderly elections have been received from different parts of the federation. [passage omitted]

3 Reportedly Killed in Clashes

*AB251120091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigeria's elections got under way with voting at the weekend for local government officials in the 290 newly created local council areas. But the polling did not always go smoothly. There are reports that three people were killed in incidents over the weekend.

Elections for civilian governors in Nigeria's 30 states, which are currently under military [rule], are due to take place in three weeks' time, and the government has been anxious to avoid violence during the country's transition to civilian rule. David Banford sent this report from Lagos:

[Begin Banford recording] Reports from Plateau State in central Nigeria say the police sergeant was beaten to death by an irate mob at a polling station after he shot and seriously wounded a man lining up to vote in a local election. According to eyewitness reports quoted in newspapers, the shooting in the town of Nasarawa was the result of an argument that began when the man left the voting line and then tried to return to his place.

Two more people were reported killed at (Ehiyala) local government in Abia State in the southeast during an argument over alleged vote rigging.

The military government has been anxious to prevent electoral violence reaching proportions to past experiences in Nigeria and threatening the transition program towards civilian rule to completed next year. The first major test is the state governorship elections on 14 December of this year.

Saturday's [23 November] extra local elections in 290 councils across the country were made necessary by the recent creation of additional states and local governments. Results in so far indicate a rough balance between the two parties, the National Republican Convention [NRC] and the Social Democratic Party [SDP]. Although the SDP scored marginally better, there were signs that its recent internal factional disputes have had an impact in some areas. In Enugu State, for instance, the NRC took all four council chairmanships on offer while in Lagos, regarded till now as safe SDP territory, the NRC made significant gains. But the SDP reasserted its dominance of other southwestern states including Ondo, Ogun, and Oyo. [end recording]

Gubernatorial Aspirants in Nine States Disqualified

*AB2611124291 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[Text] Fresh party gubernatorial primaries are to be held in nine states. This follows the cancellation of the primaries in the affected states, which was announced in

a broadcast this evening by the chairman of the National Electoral Commission, Prof. Humphrey Nwosu. The fresh primaries in four of the states will involve the two political parties, the NRC [National Republican Convention] and the SDP [Social Democratic Party]. The affected states are: Anambra, Enugu, Jigawa, and Rivers. The other five states involve only SDP gubernatorial aspirants. The states affected are Adamawa, Imo, Kano, Kogi, and Lagos.

The date for the fresh primaries has been fixed for Tuesday, 3 December this year. The two political parties have been directed to hold the fresh primaries in the affected states as scheduled. The National Electoral Commission [NEC] is to supervise the primaries. Professor Nwosu said that in the exercise of the powers conferred on it, NEC had decided to disallow the following persons from participating in the fresh primaries scheduled for 3 December.

Those affected by the decision are:

Adamawa State: Alhaji Atiku Abubakar and Dr. Bala Takaya;
Anambra State: Mr. Raymond Okechukwu-Odunze;
Enugu State : Dr. (Joe Muodo) and Reverend Hyde Onaguluchi;
Imo State : Prof. Fabien Osuje;
Jigawa State : Mr. Sule Mamidi; and Yusuf Saani;
Rivers State : Chief Zebulun Abule and Sergeant (Chide Awuse); and
Lagos State : Prof. Femi Agbelajobi and Chief (Dagbo Saromi).

Sudanese Peace Talks Slated for Abuja Postponed

*AB2311205091 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 23 Nov 91*

[Text] The peace talks between the Sudanese Government and the country's rebel groups scheduled to be held in Abuja early next month have been postponed. A Nigerian diplomat said yesterday in Nairobi that a new agenda for the talks would be worked out. The talks were originally scheduled for October but were postponed following a rift in the main rebel group, the Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA].

A faction of the SPLA led by Commanders Riek Mieshar and Lam Akol toppled leader John Garang in August, accusing him of waging a reign of terror in rebel camps and among civilians in southern Sudan.

The current chairman of the OAU, President Ibrahim Babangida, initiated the peace talks.

Fuel Shortages in North May Disrupt Census

*AB2511215591 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is growing concern in Nigeria that the national census which is due to take place over three days beginning on Wednesday [27 November] may not succeed because of fuel shortages in the north of the country. Now, some military governors in charge of the northern states are opting for a direct action in dealing with the crisis, as David Banford reports from Lagos:

[Begin Banford recording] The governor of the north-eastern state of Adamawa, Captain Abubakar Salihu, headed off for the weekend in his official car in search of petrol. In the company of the state police commissioner, he is said to have caught red-handed the drivers of five petrol tankers selling fuel on the road side at black-market prices. They were about at five times the official rate of 70 kobo a liter, but petrol at the normal price has been impossible to come by for weeks in the north. Many people are asking how can Nigeria, Africa's biggest producer of petroleum, run out of fuel. Oil company executives blame increased border smuggling to countries where petrol can be sold out at a much higher price and the hoarding of fuel by Nigerian petrol dealers anticipating an official price rise.

Last week, the Kaduna state governor, Colonel Tanko Ayuba, arrested five dealers who he said were illegally hoarding fuel. In the last few days, there have been an unexplained spate of fires at garages in Kaduna city.

News of the northern shortages reaching Lagos have sparked some concern that this week's census operation may be put in jeopardy. The National Population Commission has prepared thousands of vehicles to criss-cross the length and breadth of the country in order to make the national head count a success.

But, in a front-page editorial, the government-owned newspaper NEW NIGERIAN warns that the census may fail if those vehicles cannot be provided with adequate fuel. It called on the authorities to end this speculation once and for all about the increase in petrol [word indistinct] prices, a move which the newspaper believes will persuade the hoarders to give up their fuel. [end recording]

Commentary Discusses Threat of AIDS

AB2411101591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Champra Abawe commentary]

[Text] The disease known as acquired immune disease syndrome [as heard], AIDS, has since its discovery been [words indistinct]. The WHO in its quarterly update on AIDS said that since the October this year a total of 418,403 AIDS cases has been reported to the organization from 163 countries around the world. However, taking into account delays in reporting AIDS cases, the WHO explained that about 1.5 million people, including half a million children, have developed AIDS.

Here in Nigeria, a good number of HIV-infected persons have developed the disease. According to the federal Ministry of Health, out of 135,000 blood (?samples taken), 860 tested positive while 100 had developed the disease. The number of those who tested positive as of November 1989 was 250 as against 15 in November 1987. In Lagos, for instance, HIV infections in women [words indistinct] rose to 14 percent in 1990 from just four percent in 1988. These figures clearly illustrate that the disease is spreading.

One of the factors responsible for the spread of the disease in spite of the full knowledge of Nigerians about the threat of the disease is attributable to indifference of some Nigerians to warnings about the existence of the disease. In spite of considerable efforts by the mass media which stress the need for the use of the condom, people still ignore the advice for inconsequential reasons. What such people should bear in mind is the fact that AIDS is no respecter of persons, race, age, or religion.

AIDS is not a political affair. It is a matter of life and death and so far has no known cure. It is transmitted through sex, transfusion with infected blood, unsterilized [word indistinct] objects like needles and syringes, and from a mother to her unborn child. The AIDS virus destroys the body's immune system, thereby rendering the victim vulnerable to almost any infection. Full-blown AIDS is always fatal, leading to death within two or three years of diagnosis. So far, health education has remained the only way of tackling the spread of the disease. But AIDS education faces the formidable challenge of changing the people's attitudes. For instance, sexual behavior and the use of intravenous drugs through which the virus is transmitted are deeply rooted and not easily altered.

Though the country is classified among the low-prevalence countries and since we do know what causes the infections, the future of this country still depends only on the responsible behavior of everyone in the society. [sentence as heard] Government, through the federal Ministry of Health, has so far responded decisively in combating the spread of AIDS. It has integrated the AIDS health education into the primary health care system to get the message to the grass-roots.

In addition to the setting up of screening sector in 21 states of the federation, including Abuja, there are three confirmation centers established and maintained by the federal Ministry of Health. Also, government has provided large sums of money towards the campaign against the spread of the deadly disease, and just yesterday, the Nigerian Armed Forces and police chapters of the war against AIDS were launched in Lagos.

Nigerians should stop being complacent and not wait to see an AIDS patient on the television screen before believing that the disease exists. The ultimate success of the fight against AIDS depends on every Nigerian.

Sierra Leone

Electoral Commission Accredits Unity Party

AB2311205891 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT
23 Nov 91

[Text] Freetown, Nov 21 (AFP)—Sierra Leone's electoral commission on Thursday [21 November] registered the Unity Party (UP) as the seventh political party in the West African country under a multiparty constitution approved in a nationwide referendum in August.

Six other parties, including president Joseph Momoh's ruling All People's Congress (APC), were registered here Wednesday [20 November]. Multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections are to be held next year.

Togo

Government Dissolves Ruling Party, Organs

AB2711120091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 0600 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Law on the dissolution of the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) and its active organs issued in Lome on 26 November—read by reporter]

[Text] The High Council of the Republic [HCR] has deliberated and adopted the following law which the president of the Republic has promulgated. The contents of the law are as follows:

Article 1: The Rally of the Togolese People, RPT, the single ruling party and state-party is dissolved. Also dissolved are its active organs, namely, the Youth Wing of the RPT [JRPT], the National Confederation of Workers of Togo [CNTT], the National Union of Traditional Chiefs of Togo [UNCTT], the National Movement of Students and Trainees of Togo [MONESTO].

Article 2: The use or utilization of this party's emblem, anthem, motto, and acronym is prohibited. As are the name and acronyms of the active organs mentioned in Article 1.

Article 3: Any association, gathering or political party making use of the name, acronym, emblem, anthem, and motto referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of the present law, has 15 days to conform with the provisions of the law.

Provisions on nonrespect for the provisions of the above clause are stated in an ordinance issued by the minister of territorial administration and security that cancels the certificate given to the party or the association concerned. The founders and leaders of any association, group, or political party who violate the provisions of the present law will be prosecuted in accordance with the provisions governing all political parties.

Article 4: An inventory of the assets of the Rally of the Togolese People, RPT, the single party and state-party and its active organs—JRPT, National Union of Women

of Togo, MONESTO, UNCTT—will be made by a special commission, created by decree and placed at the disposal of the state. Inventory of the CNTT's assets will be made by the said commission and placed at the disposal of all Togolese workers.

Article 5: The results of the work of the special commission referred to in Article 4 will be submitted within three months following the publication of the present law. Any persons found obstructing the mission of the said commission shall be punished by the sanctions envisaged under Article 157 of the penal code.

Article 6: The present law will be promulgated in the form and within the timeframe provided for by Act No. 7 of the Transitional Constitutional Law. It will be published in the official gazette under emergency procedures and implemented as a law of the Togolese Republic.

Violent Lome Reaction to Government Decree

Disturbances Reported, Cars Stoned

AB2711125091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 0600 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] It seems there were disturbances last night in the city. According to a communique from the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security, a group claiming to belong to the ex-Rally of the Togolese People has been causing panic in certain districts of Lome, Adewui and [words indistinct]. The minister urges everyone to demonstrate a spirit of civic-mindedness and patriotism. He also calls on the officials of the former single ruling party to persuade its activists to pull out.

The ministry's reports have now been confirmed by various sources. According to these sources, motorists were stoned and threatened with machetes in the districts of Adewui and [place name indistinct]. A colleague who was coming to work at about 0510 this morning also spoke of groups of youth [words indistinct] who might be preparing for a showdown with the militiamen of the former single ruling party, which was dissolved last night.

'Rumors' of Coup Reported

LD2711111591 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1100 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Rumors of a coup d'etat in Togo: According to a diplomat posted in Lome, Togolese radio and television are under the control of soldiers. Clashes in the city have led to many people being injured by bullets. All areas of the city are racked by demonstrations. A short time ago, the radio station issued an urgent call for all blood donors to come to Lome Hospital.

Military Group Issues 'Notice'

AB2711113091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1100 GMT 27 Nov 91

["Notice" issued by Democrats of the Togolese Armed Forces]

[Text] We want peace and not violence. We ask the chairman of the High Council of the Republic to come out and rescind the decision to dissolve the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]. All parties should be legally recognized. We ask the people to remain calm in their houses and in their workplaces.

We are not members of the RPT. We are all citizens of this country. We are formally appealing to people in the residential areas: If any soldier dies, or is threatened in any quarter that quarter will be bombarded.

Signed: The Democrats of the Togolese Armed Forces

Further on Clashes

AB2711111091 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT
27 Nov 91

[Text] Lome, Nov 27 (AFP)—Fighting erupted here Wednesday between supporters of the former ruling party which was abolished Tuesday and youths backing the reformist transitional government, witnesses said.

A diplomatic source in Lome, contacted from neighboring Ivory Coast, said that many people had been shot and wounded in the fighting and that the national radio and television had been taken over by soldiers.

Togolese radio, monitored in Abidjan, earlier broke into regular programming to issue an urgent mid-morning appeal for blood donors.

Medical Personnel Called to Duty

AB2711114291 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1130 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Communique from the Ministry of Health and Population]

[Text] The minister of health and population calls on all surgeons, anaesthetists, medical assistants, nurses, and blood donors to report immediately at the Lome Tokoin University Teaching Hospital. The minister thanks very sincerely all the medical and paramedical personnel, and ambulance and taxi drivers who have been bringing the wounded to the hospital, and all the blood donors for their democratic and exceptional devotion.

Media Facilities Occupied, City 'Calm'

AB2711124091 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT
27 Nov 91

[Text] Lome, 27 Nov (AFP)—About 100 soldiers have been occupying the premises of the national radio and television in Lome since this morning, a radio reporter

contacted by AFP on telephone confirmed. He refrained from giving further details but simply stated that reporters were "in their offices." According to inhabitants of downtown Lome, the area was calm around 1100.

There were no further details about the clashes involving exchange of fire noted earlier in the morning in the northern quarters of the capital, which was apparently between supporters of the former single ruling party, the Rally of the Togolese People, which was dissolved last night by the High Council of the Republic—the provisional legislative assembly—and supporters of the transitional government which has been in power since August 1991.

It appears Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, who had just participated in the Francophone movement summit in Paris, has not yet returned to Lome.

Barricades Block Streets

AB2711141591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Excerpts] The situation was quite tense this morning in Lome a day after the decision by the High Council of the Republic's to dissolve the Rally of the Togolese People, RPT, state party and single party. There were tank movements within the premises of the radio and television station and its environs.

Incidentally, a member of the Togolese Armed Forces claiming to be a member of the Democrat Soldiers read a communique several times on our radio station calling on the chairman of the High Council of the Republic, HCR, Monsignor Philippe Kpodzro, to deny the dissolution of the RPT. The communique called on the people to remain in their houses and threatened to bomb those who attack soldiers.

Furthermore, an appeal was made to all blood donors to report immediately to the Lome Tokoin University Teaching Hospital, which implies that some people were wounded during the clashes between supporters and opponents of the RPT. There were reports of three dead and about 40 wounded. [passage omitted]

Following the HCR's decision to dissolve the RPT, Mr. Yao Komlavi, representative of the former single party and member of the HCR, addressed a letter to the assembly demanding his resignation from the transitional legislative body. In reply, the chairman of the HCR, Monsignor Philippe Kpodzro, pointed out that it was up to the judiciary to rule on this case because the HCR cannot be a judge in its own case. Incidentally, members of the law commission are expected to hold a working session this morning.

As soon as the dissolution of the RPT was announced, several quarters of the capital went ablaze to the extent that the minister of territorial administration and security had to appeal for calm, calling on all to be patriotic and nationalistic. This morning clashes resumed in

Adewui and Be Districts. Our reporter Kigue Adjavon went around the city and reports:

[Adjavon] Yes, in Lome this morning youths in the various quarters, commonly nicknamed ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], put up barricades on the major streets of the city. A big sand-filled truck blocked the boulevard at UTB Circle. Further up the road, at the railway crossing and at the traffic light near the labor exchange, the youth blocked the way with iron bars.

At 1045, Forever Quarter and Sica-Toyota and Adewui Districts were in turmoil. Demonstrators armed with truncheons, arrows, and other traditional weapons moved toward the Dove of Peace district where the youth of Be District were waiting behind their barricade. At the Hanoukope Market, some vendors timidly displayed their wares. There were numerous traders and vendors at the central market but some shops closed down. Banks and schools were also closed.

According to the latest reports from hospital sources, there are three dead and 41 wounded. There is a need to exhort the Togolese people to remain cool and collected because in this period of democracy there is nothing to be gained from violence.

Demonstrators Storm Radio Station

AB2711144091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche Network in French 1230 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] A giant protest demonstration was organized this morning in various streets in Kara by the people of Kozah Province. The march brought together an immense crowd of Rally of the Togolese People activists who barged into the premises of Radio Kara. Here is a report by Santime Lagbe of Radio Kara presented by Theophile Dara:

[Begin Dara recording] The demonstrators, who were from Kara and nearby villages and who were armed with clubs, quivers, bows, arrows, tree branches, RPT flags, and miscellaneous items, demanded to sing the RPT anthem on the national radio. This was done, although broadcasting had just shut down.

In a communique dictated by a spokesman of the demonstrators and read by a reporter, the demonstrators condemned the dissolution of the RPT, stating with force that if the RPT does not exist no other political party will exist in Togo. They demanded to maintain the original name of the RPT. They said they did not understand the kind of threat posed by the RPT to the other political parties that should warrant its dissolution. The demonstrators wondered what role the prime minister had played in this issue in view of the fact that the RPT was ordered dissolved in his absence.

They said they had been patient for a long time but were now expressing themselves in today's demonstration. They condemned the High Council of the Republic and called for its dissolution, saying the monthly allowances

of High Council members are exorbitant, whereas the national sovereign conference had concluded that the Togolese state was in a state of economic bankruptcy.

Last, the demonstrators, who painted several pro-President Eyadema and the RPT inscriptions on the walls of the radio station, gave the HCR a 48-hour ultimatum to rescind its decision. [end recording]

Radio Station Appeals for Calm

AB2711133591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche Network in French 1230 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Lome has this morning been experiencing turbulent hours following the dissolution of the Togolese People's Rally pronounced yesterday by the Togolese High Council of the Republic. The clashes in the Be and Adewui Wards have left three persons dead and about 40 wounded.

In the face of the gravity of the situation, the people of Lome and its environs are called upon to keep calm, to show tolerance, and avoid attacking soldiers. In the wave of this political and social upheaval, we call on everybody to keep calm, because no one will gain from spreading violence, whether one is a democrat or not.

Lome Situation 'Confused'

LD2711134191 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Excerpt] [Announcer] The situation in Togo is extremely confused this Wednesday, the day after the dissolution of the Rally of the Togolese People, the former sole party. In the capital, dissident soldiers of the staff headquarters have been occupying the buildings of the Togolese radio and television. There have also been incidents at the university, but, as a whole, the capital does not give the impression of being a town in a state of siege. According to reliable sources, however, there have been two people killed. Now, the latest on the situation with our colleague Francette Brungeois, interviewed a few moments ago on the telephone by Pierre Benoit:

[Brungeois] We can say now that the situation remains confused. However, it is known from hospital sources that there were two people killed this morning by gunshot and cold steel. There is talk also of 30 injured, mainly schoolchildren and students.

[Benoit] Did these incidents occur at the university?

[Brungeois] Yes. We know that demonstrators seized the university campus this morning.

[Benoit] What is the situation as far as the radio is concerned? It was occupied in the early morning by muntineers.

[Brungeois] Yes, this morning six tanks made their way toward the National Radio of Togo. For the moment, only three of them are still there. So, without completely

interrupting the broadcasts, they have put out regular communiques, calling themselves the Democrats of the Togolese Armed Forces.

[Benoit] Is it known which units the soldiers belong to?

[Brungeois] It is being said that they are units belonging to the Presidential Guard.

[Benoit] Is the radio broadcasting military music?

[Brungeois] No, the radio is not broadcasting military music. One could even say that the soldiers who attacked the radio this morning did not threaten the staff at all. That is something to be remembered. They keep putting out communiques, in particular to ask the chairman of the High Council of the Republic to come and deny that the Rally of the Togolese People has been dissolved.

Lome is under control. People are continuing to move around, carefully, of course, but no panic, at least for the moment, can be seen in Lome today.

[Announcer] So that is what may be said today about the events this morning. Let us add that President Eyadema is in his village of Pya [400 km north of Lome].

Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh, who has been in Paris for the Francophone summit, is now aboard a plane taking him back to Lome. [passage omitted]

Koffigoh Leaves Paris Unaware of Events

*AB2711132591 Paris AFP in French 1203 GMT
27 Nov 91*

[Text] Paris, 27 Nov (AFP)—Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh left Paris late this morning without being informed of the clashes which erupted in Lome, where soldiers have occupied the radio and the television, according to an informed source at Orly Airport.

The special Boeing 707 plane flying the prime minister home took off at 1200, and according to those who saw him off, it was evident that neither he, his entourage, officials of the Togolese Embassy, or other Togolese officials present at the airport were aware of last night's and this morning's developments in Lome. According to Orly Airport sources, the aircraft would fly direct to Lome without a stopover.

Mr. Koffigoh was in Paris to attend the Francophone summit, after which he extended his visit for a few days.

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Dec. 3, 1991

